

GERMAN ANXIETY OVER OFFENSIVE SHOWN IN RAIDS

Recent Attacks Made To
Feel Out The French
Lines

FEAR HEAVY LOSS

Defenses Yield Nowhere
And Enemy Trap
Is Eluded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—Rather doubtful about the result of his great offensive Marshal von Hindenburg is sounding the West front through repeated reconnaissance parties. Despite the powerful means and also the best troops employed, the result of information obtained are out of proportion with the sacrifices incurred. Documents found on prisoners show the real anxiety of the German General Staff, which tries to avoid all risk.

The views of the German High Command, whilst being to seek information, seem to be also to draw the French troops to certain points in order to attack elsewhere but they are greatly deceived for the French troops actually on the fighting line suffice to check all the enemy's raids.

The methods of defence employed by the French vary according to the sectors. Sometimes the French trenches are evacuated during the enemy bombardment and recouped during the enemy's rush, but the German sustain heavy losses for no military advantage, yet their artillery preparation has been particularly long, as if for an attack in strength. Although the French trenches have been stormed with unusual violence, the French troops have given away nowhere.

Artillery Duel On Meuse

Paris, March 5.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported: There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, especially in the region of Fosse Wood and Vosges and also marked enemy artillery activity in Vesoul sector.

British Make Raids

London, March 6 noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out successful raids eastward of Bullecourt, northward of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens, taking some prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

We repulsed some raiders south-eastward of Gouzeaucourt. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Our raid at Warnton last night met with strong resistance, in which at least forty of the enemy were killed. Nevertheless we reached his second line and beat off two counter-attacks, inflicting further losses. Our casualties were light.

The enemy last night raided two posts at St Quentin and Epehy. Four of our men are missing.

There is an enemy artillery bombardment between Flequeres and Scarpe.

U. S. IS WITH ALLIES ON JAPANESE POLICY

Agrees On Principle Of Action
To Be Taken In
Siberia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that the United States agrees with Japan, Great Britain and the other Allies on the principle of action in Siberia, but the details remain to be worked out.

America To Deport Alien Labor Agitators

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 3.—The Secretary of Labor has ordered the arrest and deportation of all aliens who have been spreading sabotage and anarchy on the Pacific Coast and in the Northwest, whether members of the Industrial Workers of the World Organisation or not.

War Against Submarines Going In Allies' Favor, Geddes Tells Commons

U-Boats Being Destroyed In Increasing Numbers; One
Out Of Every Four Or Five Never
Return Home

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Eric Geddes, the first Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the Naval Estimates, said that in a general way naval warfare proceeded increasingly in our favor. It continued to be chiefly a trial of strength between the enemy submarines and the Allied anti-submarine measures. We are dependent on indisputable information from neutral sources with regard to the certain success of other enterprises.

Occasional raids on our convoys and the English Coast are the natural outcome of a blockaded enemy trying to harass a blockading fleet. He believed that the exit of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau from the Dardanelles was a similar raid and the loss of the Breslau was a serious one for the enemy.

Explains Dover Raid

With regard to the recent raid made by the enemy on the Straits of Dover, Sir Eric Geddes said that it was commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Straits of Dover had been prevented by nets and other obstructions since early in the war. That was not the case. Undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through the Straits towards the end of last year. Recently a more vigorous policy had been adopted and a surface barrage maintained across the Channel day and night in order to obstruct the passage of submarines and during the night-time the patrol boats, which number over a hundred, buzzed hares so that any submarine attempting to pass on the surface had a reasonable chance of being engaged.

It was to raid this barrage and to destroy the drifters that the enemy came out on February 14. The Vice-Admiral in command of the Dover Patrol had ordered a court-martial to elucidate how the enemy had succeeded in passing the covering force guarding the drifters.

Sir Eric Geddes paid a tribute to the crews of the drifters and other

craft, who, after their hammering, went out on the following morning as usual.

Night raids of this kind could always be undertaken by a determined enemy. Such raids were a tribute to the efficacy of the barrage.

The home waters had become the chief field of operations for the enemy submarines and our greatest successes against submarines up to the present have been attained there and, latterly, with the United States naval forces.

Mediterranean Losses Heavy

On the other hand, the Mediterranean accounts for some 30 per cent of our lost shipping. Conditions are more difficult to meet there, our resources less adequate, and our successes against submarines correspondingly less satisfactory.

The naval command in the Mediterranean and Adriatic rests with the French and Italians respectively and the British forces are acting under them. The committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council has extended the principle on the Allied front as it has been adopted by the military authorities.

Sir Eric Geddes said that he attended a meeting of this Committee in Rome which accepted in full the proposals to combat submarines proposed by Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorp, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was agreed that the measures which have been so successful in British waters should forthwith be adopted in the Mediterranean and the main operations against submarines decided upon should be undertaken under the orders of Vice-Admiral Calthorp.

This was one of the first fruits of the Allied Naval Council, from which we hope to derive material and increasing benefit.

Sir Eric Geddes, describing his visit to the Mediterranean, said that he inspected the large establishments for combined aerial and naval warfare which the British Navy is establishing at various points in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

At the request of the Greek Government, British Naval Officers are

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN STEEL SCANDAL INVOLVES OVER 100

Officials Of Government And
Yawata Works Under
Arrest For Bribery

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, March 6.—The Fukuoka (Kiushu) authorities have just removed the ban on the publication of the details of a sensational case of bribery in connection with the sale of the output of the Government Steel Works at Yawata and also the transportation of coal.

The persons being prosecuted number 117 and include officials of the Yawata Works and of the Kiushu Division of the Government Railway and the Board of Directors, employees, private shipbuilders and mine owners. Five of the persons being prosecuted have committed suicide, including Mr. Oshikawa, the President of the Government Steel Works.

The magnitude of the case has required the personal direction of the Procurator-General, Mr. Hirayama, who has been here twice recently.

Northern Kiushu, which is the Pittsburgh of Japan, is now a veritable hornet's nest. Further arrests are expected as the investigation is still proceeding.

The Weather

Overcast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.2 and the minimum 37.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.5 and 25.7.

U.S. SAVING STAMPS NOW ON SALE AT POSTOFFICE

Mr. Everett Announces Arrival
Of New Allotment For Which
Demand Is Heavy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

A new allotment of American War Saving stamps was received yesterday on the Pacific Mail Steamer Colombia, according to announcement made by Postmaster Everett. These stamps are now ready for sale and may be had upon application in post office hours.

The new stamps are similar to those received several weeks ago and each has an accrued value of five dollars, United States currency, on January 1, 1923. They pay interest at a rate of four percent, compounded quarterly, having been placed on sale January 1, 1918, at \$4.12.

War saving stamps are not transferable, but may be registered at the local post office where they will be redeemed at accrued value upon application of the owner in whose name they are issued. No person is permitted to hold more than \$41,000 worth of stamps.

Mr. Doubleday Speaks At Club Tiffin Today

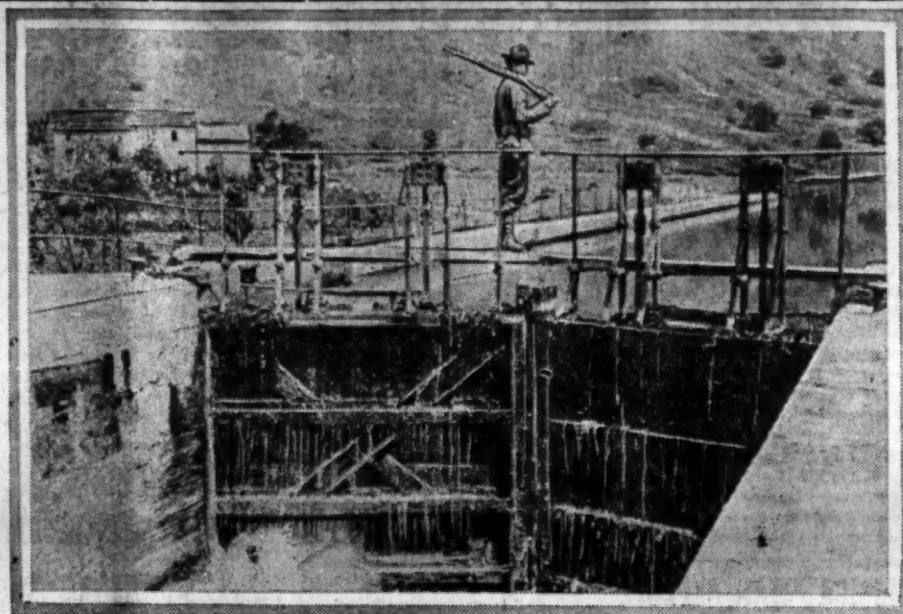
Will Talk On Red Cross; Dr.
Macdonald Also A
Speaker

The Saturday Club meets for tiffin at the Carlton Cafe this noon when talks by Mr. F. N. Doubleday, American Red Cross commissioner, and Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, will be heard.

"Making the World Safe for Democracy" will be the title of Dr. Macdonald's discourse and Mr. Doubleday will speak on "The American Red Cross." Mr. O. M. Green is chairman of the meeting.

The tiffin will begin at 12.15 p.m. and the meeting will close not later than 1.50 p.m., in order to permit business men to get back to their offices. Members may bring guests.

American Marine Guards Canal Lock In France



The protection of transportation lines is one of the most important factors of the world war. The non-arrival of munitions and other supplies at the different fronts has often been responsible for serious setbacks. This photo shows a member of the United States Marines standing guard at a canal lock in France.

BEGIN WORK TO RAISE \$100,000 FLOOD FUND

Churches To Take Special Col-
lections; Aid Asked In
Over 600 Cities

The wheels have been set in motion here in the effort to raise \$100,000 needed for the immediate relief of the thousands of starving, freezing victims of the flood district in the North.

Following the receipt of the telegram from the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee headed by Sir John Jordan, which was printed last Tuesday, Mr. E. C. Lobenstein, secretary of the China Continuation Committee, has sent out a circular letter putting the facts of the desperate situation before every Christian mission station in China. More than a thousand of these letters have been sent out to missions in over 600 different cities.

A special day of contribution has also been determined upon by all of the Chinese churches of Shanghai and donations will also be received in the foreign churches in an effort to speed up the realization of the needed funds. It is urgent that they be forthcoming this month for the flood victims are now facing their worst two months of the winter. The Chinese churches here will take up a special collection on March 17 and arrangements are going forward for a similar collection in the foreign churches, probably on the same date.

Those who wish to make contributions may transmit them direct to Mr. W. H. Evans Thomas, treasurer of the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee, in Peking, or to the China Continuation Committee, No. 5 Quinsan Gardens, here, whence they will be forwarded to the relief headquarters.

"Conditions in the flood area are desperate in the extreme—beyond the imagining of those who have not seen the situation with their own eyes," said Mr. Lobenstein yesterday.

"And it is imperative that augmented relief work be made possible immediately. The \$100,000 will be scarcely a drop in the bucket. It must be remembered that these terrible hardships of which we have been told affect over 3,000,000 people who are now entering into the period when their sufferings will be worst. Previous famine experience attests that conditions will be at their worst in March and April, and there is little relief to be expected from spring crops before the second or third week in May. The desolated territory is a huge one and the North China Committee and the organizations which it co-ordinates must necessarily confine themselves to a restricted district, made, however, as extensive as humanly possible."

The area referred to in the Committee's telegram extends from Paoingfu to Tientsin. The Committee in Peking represents a union of the different Christian flood relief committees in North China, including those of Tientsin, which have been working to aid the sufferers in the stricken districts. It was organized to enlarge the relief work, in the face of the growing destitution, and to co-ordinate the work and the inaugural meeting was held in the British Legation on January 21. Sir John Jordan, now chairman, presided and American Minister Reinsch, Bishop Norris and many prominent Chinese and foreigners were present.

American Engineers Prisoners Of Bandits At Yehhsien, Honan

Kyle, Purcell And Chinese
Assistant Seized And
Fate Is Unknown

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, March 7.—Messrs. Kyle and Purcell, two of the engineers of Siemens, Cary and Co., the American firm, and a Chinese assistant named Wu have been seized by bandits at Yehhsien in Honan. Further details have not been received but alarm over their fate is felt here.

General Smuts Has Prolonged Audience With King George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—General Smuts had a prolonged audience with the King at Buckingham Palace today.

JOHN REDMOND, LEADER OF NATIONALISTS, DEAD

Chairman Of Irish Party And
Veteran Fighter For Home
Rule Passes Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 6.—The death is announced of Mr. John Redmond, Nationalist M.P. for Waterford since 1891 and Chairman of the Irish Party.

Mr. Redmond died from the effects of a severe operation owing to intestinal obstruction. His condition improved but heart-failure supervened.

Mr. Redmond was born in 1851, the son of Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Ballytrent. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and after practising law for several years became, in 1881, M.P. for New Ross. From 1895 to 1891 he was M.P. for North Wexford, following which he was the Nationalist representative from Waterford. He was considered one of the strongest men in the Irish Party, of which he had for many years been the leader in parliament.

A telegram offering sincere condolence to Mrs. Redmond was sent from here yesterday by Mr. H. G. Simms on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society.

Measures In Ireland Successful, Says Law

Steps Taken To Suppress Dis-
order Having Desired
Result, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government has been informed that the measures being taken in Ireland were having the desired result.

The deliberations of the Irish Convention are not ended.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S TROOPS ARE NEARING CAPITAL

Have Reached Langfang And
Peking Is Frightened At
Prospects

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, March 7.—Chang Tso-lin's troops have now reached Langfang, half way between Tientsin and Peking, in their threat against the capital. The next move is uncertain. There is a strong feeling here that no restoration of the monarchy is likely but Chang Tso-lin is incalculable and the consequences are uncertain.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 7.—The Government troops have commenced to attack Yehchow. Fighting is reported to have occurred at Ichang between General Wu Kwang-hsin and the rebels.

A telegram from Chengtu dated February 27 reports that, General Liu Tsun-hou having evacuated the city, the Consular Body made representations to the commanders of the Yunnan and Kweichow troops not to fire on the city, which they apparently entered peacefully.

Chang's Men At Langfang

The entire rolling stock of the Peking-Mukden Railway has been commandeered by General Chang Tso-lin, according to a report made by Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, who is now in Tientsin. Mr. Yeh stated that two battalions of troops, two companies of machine-guns and one of cavalry from Mukden have arrived at Langfang, halfway between Peking and Tientsin. A large number of troops are being sent from the Fengtien capital.

Residents of Peking and Tientsin are panic stricken. Rumors have it that Hsu Shih-chang is about to step into the political limelight. He is being supported by the Chiao Tung clique and will restore President Li Yuan-hung.

Defying the action of General Chang Tso-lin in moving forces against the Capital, the Yangtze Tsuchans in conjunction with Generals Chang Hual-chi, Tsoo Kun, Chang Ching-yao and Ni Shih-chung, assured the Central Government their loyalty to the present Administration in a circular telegram. It is significant that General Ni is a signatory to this message, because it has been generally understood that there is some definite understanding between him and the Fengtien Tsuchans with regard to the moving of troops.

Numerous inquiries from the foreign Legations have been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the report that the President is about to retire.

Seventeen students of a naval college, alleged to be implicated in the murder of Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, have been arrested by the Cantonese authorities.

New Red Cross Chapter Has Meeting Today

Shanghai Branch Of American
Society To Elect Officers
This Afternoon

The first meeting of the newly established Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross Society will be held at 5.15 p.m. today at the Palace Hotel. Officers will be elected and business of the new organization will be discussed. All who are interested in American Red Cross work are most cordially invited to be present.

RUSSIANS DECIDE TO MOVE CAPITAL FROM PETROGRAD

Ministries Begin To Leave
And Inhabitants Also
Start Exodus

TO EVACUATE CITY

Ukraine Soviets Lodge Pro-
test Against Peace And
Decide To Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 6.—Apparently the Government has resolved to evacuate Petrograd and to establish the State institutions at Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod and Kazan. The Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Roads are already leaving and the population is also hastily departing by road in all sorts of vehicles.

The Ukrainian Soviets have protested against the refusal of the Germans to allow the Soviet Delegation to proceed to Brest-Litovsk from Pskoff in order to participate in the pourparlers on the ground that Germany recognized only the Rada Delegation with which peace was signed.

The Ukrainian Soviets declare that Germany wishes to enslave the Ukrainians, who must defend themselves and destroy everything as they retreat.

Germans Capture Ships
Amsterdam, March 5.—A telegram from Berlin states that eight old submarines and three serviceable steamers fell into the hands of the Germans at Revel.

London, March 6.—(By wireless).—A Russian communiqué states that the Maximalist Commander-in-Chief Krylenko has sent a message to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Austrian and German forces complaining that their troops are still fighting at Jamburg, Orsha and Komel-Briansk and inquiring whether a cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

Rest Of Peace Treaty

Amsterdam, March 4.—The remainder of the official German text of the Treaty of Peace between the Quadruplice and Russia (the first part of which was given yesterday morning) follows:

Clause 6 not yet received.

(7) Starting from the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent States, the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

(8) Prisoners of war shall be mutually repatriated.

(9) The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification for the costs of the war; namely, State expenditure and public and private damages which have arisen through military measures, including all requisitions undertaken in an enemy country.

Chapters 10, 11, 12 and 13 chiefly deal with the restoration of relations. They also specify appendices providing for future economic relations.

A footnote by the Wolff Bureau adds that the latter will be regulated according to the demands contained in the German ultimatum and analogously to the Ukrainian Treaty.

The 14th and final clause provides for ratification of the Treaty within a fortnight.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, March 7.—Captain Semenov's retreat was purely strategic. His force is now occupying a position a few versts east of Daouria station and his Staff is in Harbin hastily improving its technical equipment.

An officer who has just arrived from Daouria says that Captain Semenov's force is in excellent condition and an iron discipline is maintained, whereas the Bolsheviks disagree among themselves and the Cossacks from Chita are not willing to remain unless better paid. The Bolshevik artillery contains heavy guns skillfully directed by German officers.

The Consular authorities at Vladivostok have warned the local authorities that they are unable to grant permission to export goods to the maritime provinces so long as they are under the control of the Red Guards.

French Class Of 1919 To Be Called To Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—The Cabinet has approved the calling up of the 1919 class.

RELIEF FOR SHIPPERS IN EAST IS U.S. PROGRAM

Shipping Board To Allocate
More Tonnage To Orient
Under New Plan

Word that the shipping situation on the Pacific, particularly as it affects American shippers, will soon be relieved by a new official program for allocating tonnage, is brought back to Shanghai by Mr. Leonard Everett, who arrived yesterday on the Colombia after a trip to Washington made principally in connection with this problem.

"As a result of conferences held recently in Washington the situation will be much better cared for than heretofore," said Mr. Everett. "Briefly the government plan is to take over as many ships and charter as much neutral tonnage as possible and to allocate it to the different trade routes, the ships then to be allocated to the different shipping firms doing business. It is planned to allocate considerable more tonnage to the Pacific trade and while Manila will be the favored port still Shanghai, Hongkong and other ports will receive their share. The whole thing will be under the regulation of the Shipping Board and it will be so arranged as best to fit the needs of the war. The entire shipping program, of course, will be maintained with the idea of obtaining the maximum assistance for the war."

While in Washington, Mr. Everett was also busy in Red Cross matters, obtaining information from headquarters to aid in the formation of the chapter here and giving data to the officials on the situation here. As a result of his conferences it is possible that manufactures on a large scale may be begun here for the Red Cross. These manufactures, if the scheme goes through, will be confined largely to the garments distributed by the Society in its work among the refugees in the devastated war districts. Figures on materials and cost of manufacture were given headquarters by Mr. Everett and he will send back samples of the garments required.

"People out here must awake to the wonders that the Red Cross is doing back home," said Mr. Everett, "and to the fact that back there everyone is doing something for the war. It is up to Americans in this part of the world to take up their share."

Preparations are now being made in Washington, Mr. Everett said, for the second great Red Cross Drive which is to be launched in April.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuni M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 14
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 22
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 25

Stop Using Grains For Liquor, Is Urged

Temperance Society Says Dis-
tilleries Should Turn To
Other Industry

An appeal for the conservation of the food materials utilized in liquor manufacture, was made in a lecture by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer of the China Continuation Committee before a meeting of the Temperance Society yesterday at Union Church. His address was entitled "The Evils of Drinking."

The lecturer began by pointing out that America and the Allies would have been much better off if all the distilleries and breweries had been turned into useful industrial works and the grains consumed by them turned over to the use of the men at the front.

Emphasis was laid upon the efforts to bring public opinion to bear in promoting the habit of abstinence from indulgence in liquor.

"When so much is being sacrificed at the front," said the speaker, "it is up to us to sacrifice too by giving up any evils which might affect the good result of the war. Victory to the Allies, moreover, will be meaningless, if we cannot be victorious over our national sins."

Previous to the meeting, tea and refreshments were served by Miss L. Smith.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPENSE SEVEN BILLION ALREADY

Cost Still Increasing At Rate
Of \$100,000,000 A
Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 5.—Ten months of war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000, over half of which has been lent to the Allies.

The war expenditure of the United States is increasing at the rate of over \$100,000,000 a month, but it is still below the official estimates.

Chopin Program Today For Club Music Circle

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. C. Beebe, 207 North Szechuen Road. Another Chopin program has been arranged and Professor Harry Ore, Russian pianist, will play a number of selections.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN SASSOON OPIUM CASE

Amended Statements Of Claim
And Defense Occupy
Final Hearing

The Tin, \$6,000 opium case, wherein Ma Sing-cho, of the Mee Sing hong, is suing Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. in the British Supreme Court for delivery or damages concerning eight chests of opium, was included yesterday, judgment being reserved.

At the previous hearing Mr. J. G. Priestwood, appearing with Mr. Harold Browne for the plaintiff, asked leave to amend his claim to call for either delivery or damages. Mr. Duncan McNeill, for the defendants, therefore submitted a further defense and several witnesses were recalled. This latter sets forth that the delivery orders held by the plaintiff were in terms addressed to the keeper of the defendants' bonded godown, which is a licensed Customs receiving godown, goods to be removed therefrom requiring a Customs permit. This permit, the defense states, was never presented by the plaintiff. The amended defense states further that the plaintiff at any time after the issue of the delivery orders and prior to April 2, 1917, was "entitled to have the defendants remove the chests from bond and have them designated as 'labelled' by the Customs authorities; because of omission to do this, it is claimed, the plaintiff is estopped from denying that the chests remained in bond with his consent at the date of the closing of the Customs on April 2.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, went over some points in the evidence, particularly regarding the method of dealing with "labelled" and "ticketed" opium and after recalling witnesses and hearing argument, reserved judgment.

GERMANS MISTREATING BRITISH PRISONERS

Will Yield Dobrudja, Change
Hungarian Frontier And Give
Economic Privileges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 5.—A telegram from Sofia states that M. Tontcheff, the Bulgarian peace delegate, who has returned from Bukharest for instructions with regard to new questions which have arisen, stated in the Sobranje that the conditions which the Rumanians have accepted include the cession of the Dobrudja, the readjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Rumania, and also economic concessions. Rumania has been informed that she must sign by the 5th a preliminary treaty embodying the aforementioned terms, whereupon the negotiations will be resumed with a view to the conclusion of a final peace.

Evidence Obtained Of Under- feeding, Overwork And Em- ployment Under Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that fresh evidence will soon be furnished to Parliament of recent ill-treatment accorded to British prisoners behind the German lines, which includes underfeeding, overwork and employment under fire.

Plague Bureaus Here Started By Chinese

Native City Police In Charge
Of Stations In Chapel
And Nantao

Anti-plague bureaus, under the auspices of the Shanghai City police department, have been inaugurated in Chapel and Nantao. Inspectors are being sent to the S. N. R. and S. H. N. R. stations to examine the passengers. A campaign against rats is being conducted under the supervision of experts.

That no real cases of pneumonic plague have been found in Chuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is the telegraphed statement to the Peking headquarters from company doctors now conducting an investigation. Advice to this effect were received here yesterday. It is said that deaths which have occurred along the line have been attributed to diphtheria. The investigation continues and, if necessary, the examining physicians will take steps to quarantine Pukow. In the meantime they have recommended the detention of sick passengers at all stations for observation.

ROMANIA TO MAKE GREAT CONCESSIONS

Will Yield Dobrudja, Change
Hungarian Frontier And Give
Economic Privileges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 5.—A telegram from Sofia states that M. Tontcheff, the Bulgarian peace delegate, who has returned from Bukharest for instructions with regard to new questions which have arisen, stated in the Sobranje that the conditions which the Rumanians have accepted include the cession of the Dobrudja, the readjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Rumania, and also economic concessions. Rumania has been informed that she must sign by the 5th a preliminary treaty embodying the aforementioned terms, whereupon the negotiations will be resumed with a view to the conclusion of a final peace.

HAIG REPORT CRITICISED AS LACKING IN DETAILS

Gives Insufficient Material For
Apportioning Blame, London
Papers Say

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 5.—Most of the newspapers complain that Sir Douglas Haig's despatch on the Battle of Cambrai affords insufficient material to apportion the blame. All of them declare that the British gains at Cambrai were greater than the German.

The Times remarks: "We have benefited by the lesson of the success of the German counter-attack."

The Daily News says that the responsibility for the set back cannot be visited upon Sir Douglas Haig or General Sir Julian Byng.

The Daily Chronicle objects because nothing is said about the number of British guns and prisoners taken by the enemy.

The Morning Post remarks that it was a great British victory which justified the ringing of bells.

The Daily Mail comments that the despatch shows the decisive importance of the air forces.

The Manchester Guardian comments that the despatch does not explain why Headquarters did not expect such a big initial British success, otherwise the help of the French could have been secured to develop it. Apparently Headquarters did not realise the bigness of the stake.

The Westminster Gazette remarks that the Battle of Cambrai would have been a great triumph had Sir Douglas Haig had sufficient forces to retrieve the situation when the Germans rallied.

Dutch Battleship Damaged In Storm

Danish War Vessel Has To
Come To Aid Of Hertog
Hendrik

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 3.—The Dutch battleship Hertog Hendrik, which was on its way to the Dutch East Indies, was damaged in a storm off the Faroe Islands on the 25th and rendered un-navigable. A Danish battleship assisted her and enabled her to reach the Faroes. She will probably be towed back to Holland.

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It is a big thing for them. Life's outlook has a far rosier hue
when there's a substantial sum in the bank to safeguard the future.

Thrift develops character,
awakens ambition, furnishes the
means to many attainments which
would never be realised without the
practice of thrift.

You can't begin to save too early
in life.

Both the thrifty and the thriftless
urge you to save. Everybody is
for it.

Now don't think that because you

can't save a lot out of your income
it's foolish to start a savings account.

Forget the amount. Once you
get started you'll be surprised how
you'll economize here and there—
cut out waste, and make your
savings account grow without the
slightest hardship to yourself or
family.

Thousands are doing it every day.
So can you.

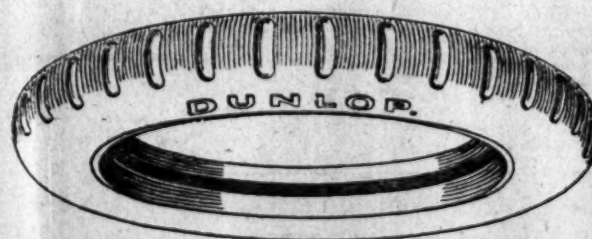
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Plague Prevention Work Carried On In Shansi Over Obstruction Of Population

Many Officials And People Generally Do All Possible To Hamper Doctors With Increase In Deaths As Result

China Press Correspondence
Tatung, Shansi, February 27.—Weeks ago when plague was first known to exist in Shansi, Dr. S. P. Chen of Peking was appointed by the Newwup to take up plague prevention in this district. Dr. Chen came to Tatung morally certain that plague existed here, in spite of the emphatic denials of the local officials. Finally, in the face of strenuous opposition, Dr. Chen obtained a specimen of sputum and proved it to contain plague bacilli.

Following the presentation of this proof, the local officials and gentry, under pressure from Peking, acquiesced in the establishment of a local plague prevention organization. The procedure of this organization was briefly as follows:

Cases of illness were searched out by parties of local workers banded together for that purpose or by the local police and reported to the plague prevention staff office. This office was located in the city. A doctor and his assistants would immediately proceed to the patient, make an examination, filling out a printed form recording results of the examination and obtaining specimens of the sputum. The sputum and form were then returned to the office laboratory where the microscopical examination was made and the resultant diagnosis recorded on the printed form.

If the patient had plague, a squad of soldiers and police removed him to the plague hospital outside the city. All persons living in the same court were removed to the contact hospital outside the city where they were kept in quarantine for five days. The houses and the courtyards were disinfected and sealed up. In case a patient was suspected of having plague he was removed to the suspect hospital outside the city. If he developed plague he was removed to the plague hospital, his contacts quarantined and his home premises disinfected and sealed up. The government bears the expense of all the work and feeds all persons in quarantine. Plague corpses are disposed of by burying eight feet deep. Coffins are provided by the government.

Engaged in the work are over one hundred persons employed by the government. Besides these there are a number of workers employed by the local authorities.

Obstruction From People

There has been obstruction all the time. For instance, when the workers began to go about the streets in white clothes and masks necessary to their own personal safety, the following poster appeared in conspicuous places:

"From ancient times we Chinese have been people of superior culture and intelligence. Anyone who reads the books of Confucius must perceive this. Now as to the plague, it is the dispensation of Heaven, therefore why should the city gates be closed to traffic? Never, through all the ages, have we come upon a time like the present when everyone is suffering. No wonder that blame rests upon our Merchants' Guild, who are like dogs, only bled when the master is near and who shelter themselves behind the officials. These officials are not capable of deciding for us people. They only believe in foreign devil stock who stir up the hearts of the people making them feel uneasy and fearful."

"We hear, alas, of several of them (foreign devil stock) in a group, the head covered with sackcloth, body covered with deep mourning, with a sanitary diaper over the mouth, coming to inspect every house."

"This procedure is certainly not for the welfare of our brethren. It is certainly not a good omen for the country. Of all things life is the most important and we all know the laws regarding public health. Why in the devil, then, must we have foreigners come parading through our streets like a filial son mourning for his dead parents?"

36 Reports A Day

For a week or more, however, the work went on smoothly without serious interruption. At one time as many as thirty-six reports a day were received, investigated and the patient dealt with accordingly.

However neither people nor officials were ready to give in so easily. In the prevention bureau offices, are four men, representatives respectively of the Taoyin, Defense Commissioner, Hsien official and the gentry. To illustrate the methods of obstruction the following incidents may be related:

Chinese Doctor Obstacle

A report was received at this office of a case of illness in an old woman. Investigation was made and a specimen of sputum sent to the laboratory. Now the representative of the city gentry, Hu Tawen, who is in this office, is a mediocre, inquisitive individual, thoroughly believing in the old Chinese system of medicine and as fully disbelieving in western methods of medical practice. However he is especially keen on getting a look

through the microscope to verify or disprove the western doctor's diagnosis of plague. There were two people in the laboratory at the time the specimen of sputum from this old woman became mixed up with that of a plague suspect on the same table, with the result that the old woman was sent to the suspect hospital when in reality she was not suffering and should have been left at home. Who mixed those slides—the careful, trained doctor who has been handling this work daily or this ignorant, blundering conservative who insists on entering the laboratory where, like a bull in a China shop, he sticks his clumsy, inquisitive snout square into the delicately arranged armamentarium of the modern bacteriologist? The answer is only too obvious, yet Hu Tawen was the leader in the active opposition and he uses this incident to illustrate the mistakes that the Prevention Bureau makes!

A further incident. Early one morning a case of plague was found in a low class, crowded inn. Orders were given for the immediate removal of the plague case to the plague hospital and all his contacts to the quarantine station. Yet such was the inexcusable delay on the part of the local police and soldiers who were assigned this duty that the contacts were not delivered to the quarantine hospital till dark, too late for the microscopical work necessary for diagnosis. The whole lot of them, twenty-five or six persons, were placed in the quarantine rooms where, during the night, two died of plague. The next morning the others were properly diagnosed and sent to their proper rooms. This is also cause of complaint against the Bureau; plague patients were allowed to die in the contact rooms. The cause of the whole trouble, i.e., the delay of the police and soldiers, is not considered.

Officials Hamper Work

Last Saturday, February 23, Dr. Chen was requested to attend a meeting of officials and gentry to discuss the situation caused by the various complaints and accusations against the Bureau. Dr. Chen and Dr. Singly and Dr. Li went to the meeting and were compelled to face charges of various kinds, some serious and some not so serious. Most of the charges were based on the incidents above narrated and could not possibly be substantiated. The man Hu was the leader in the prosecution and went so far as to strenuously maintain that, in case a patient was suffering from some other disease such as typhoid or tuberculosis, the doctors had no right to diagnose plague no matter what the microscope showed.

Several demands were presented to Dr. Chen. One was that the diagnoses from the Bureau must be yes or no; no middle ground was to be allowed. Thus a patient could not be a suspect, he either has plague or he has not.

Again it was demanded, that if there were suspects they should be quarantined and observed in their own homes. This point it was absolutely impossible to concede, of course.

It was also demanded that contacts be quarantined in their homes. This also was impossible, of course, but it was finally arranged that where a family alone occupied a single court, quarantine might be carried out there. This saves families of the higher class the inconvenience and indignity of removal to the quarantine rooms where they must live near lower class people.

It will be seen that all these demands were aimed at the removal of every vestige of efficiency on the part of the Plague Prevention Staff. Finally matters were apparently settled and the meeting broke up.

However, during the next two days no reports of illness came to this office. That there were reports we know, but they were not allowed to come to us. The absence of reports was made the reason for a visit to the Defense Commissioner who denied that any reports had been turned in. The idea is, we suppose, to prevent reports reaching us for five days, after which it will be assumed that plague has been suppressed and we will voluntarily leave town.

Further developments are awaited with interest for we know that there is much plague in town.

Dr. J. Singly and Dr. T. M. El

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15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

have been in charge of the work here. Dr. L. S. Morgan has recently arrived to assist.

Tsinan Under Quarantine

Tsinanfu, March 3.—The entire city of Tsinan has been under efficient quarantine for three days and each day that passes threatens to make the isolation of the city from the rest of the province more complete. The first alarm came with the discovery of four deaths from plague, and since then the daily report is of more suspicious cases of sudden death. The foreign, Chinese and Japanese medical men stationed in Tsinan have been constantly occupied with plague suspects.

A partially effective campaign has been launched by the local police to maintain a semblance of inspection and isolation of suspected sections. Proclamations have been spread broadcast, and the gates of the city proper have been barred to beggars and those who might easily carry infection.

Peking has been requested to permit the closing of all government schools in the capital. The new campus of Shantung University outside the city wall has adopted a policy of isolation. A majority of the staff of the School of Medicine of the University are on plague inspection work. All railroads entering Tsinan have refused to sell tickets to passengers leaving the city, though the trains are still running on schedule. A still stricter set of measures is being undertaken by the Japanese authorities on the Shantung Railroad to prevent the spread of the plague to Tsingtau.

Precautions In Weihsen

Weihsen, Shantung, March 4.—Last Monday we were informed that the plague had broken out in Tsinanfu. After this report was substantiated by a telegram an effort was made to get in touch with the country official immediately but he was busy so the conference was put off and two Chinese members of the Presbyterian Mission went to the yamen and presented the case to the official.

A plan was arranged whereby pamphlets explaining the history of the present epidemic, the symptoms of the disease, the mode of transmission, and the prevention, both personal and of the community, have been printed and are being distributed throughout the county. These are printed in the easiest possible Chinese so that the average primary school child can read and understand every thing printed. Also masks have been made ready for distribution in case any of the infected persons reach here.

The official, who was stationed in Lungkow at the time of the epidemic in 1910-11 and has had personal experience in plague preventive work and is also an up-to-date man, has promised to use everything in his power to give us the required assistance in case we are called upon to fight this disease in this district. The Japanese have already closed the railroad to all passengers going east from Tsinanfu and Weihsen so we are safe from that direction but care will have to be taken with people coming overland by cart, etc. Rumors have been heard to the effect that six cases died in Changtien but these have not been confirmed officially; no other cases have been noted outside Tsinanfu.

FRIGHTFULNESS TRIED BY GERMANS IN RUSSIA

200 Hanged And Arrested In Captured City, Says Official American Wireless

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 4.—The following telegrams received by wire from San Diego, Cal., dated March 3, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—According to semi-official news from Petrograd, the Bolsheviks have issued a proclamation saying that the Germans, when they entered Mofnar on February 20, arrested and hanged 200 persons. The Germans have announced that all Bolsheviks and Red Guards will be executed.

Washington.—Responses from the Entente Powers and the United States to the Japanese invitation for the expression of their views regarding the Russian situation as it affects Siberia are expected shortly. It is certain that the delay will be short. One distinguished foreign representative said that a situation had developed where the Allies and the United States must place entire confidence in the rectitude of purpose and military ability of Japan. Reports published by British newspapers that already Japanese and Chinese troops have entered Asiatic Russia are unconfirmed here.

American Front, France.—The Germans raided the American lines on Chemin des Dames on Thursday but were repulsed after bitter fighting, leaving four prisoners in American hands and many dead. Some Americans were killed. A sergeant and two privates who were in a dugout when the Germans approached were ordered to come out. The Americans fired, killing all the Germans. During a terrific bombardment, two Americans were buried in a shell hole. Their comrades exhumed them. The American dead have been buried in a cemetery behind the lines. French troops participated in the ceremony.

Louisville.—Federal Judge Evans has expressed an opinion denying Federal Courts exclusive jurisdiction in suits against railroads. He said that Congress authorized the War Department and another "to take control of the railroads and indicated that he was unable to find any statute authorizing Mr. McAdoo to exercise control.

Washington.—A statement of the Serbian Foreign Minister, describing the Bulgarian efforts to denationalize Serbia, has been published. The statement describes the murder of Serbian priests and teachers and says that the Bulgars deny that the Serbian nation exists.

Marfa, Tex.—The American cavalry killed twelve Mexicans and wounded several when the Mexicans opened fire during the parley between the bandit leader and Captain Thomas, commanding the Americans. No Americans were wounded.

Chicago.—Federal officers raided the offices of Henry Lippert, manufacturer and agent, seizing two thousand documents and arresting Lippert, who is charged with abetting Brigadier General Thomas Cruz, (retired) in receiving money for securing contracts. Brigadier General Cruz served in the Quartermaster Department until January 1 last. He is subject to be tried by court-martial.

Wedding

Hull-McCartney

New of the marriage of Sergeant Leroy McCartney, son of Mr. James H. McCartney of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Chungking, now on service at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, is contained in a letter from his brother, also a Sergeant at Camp Sherman.

Sergt. McCartney's bride was formerly Miss Nellie Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Madison E. Hull of Roundhead. The groom was born in Chungking and, with his brother, has been in America attending school for several years past. He entered the selective military service when war came. He expected to return to his duties after a short furlough and his bride to complete her school year as a teacher in the Roundhead schools.

'Panthea' At The Isis

"Panthea" the gripping drama by Monckton Hoffe in which Mme. Olga Petrova starred on the stage a season or so ago, will be seen at the Isis Theater tonight by the medium of the films, with Miss Norma Talmadge playing the leading role. It will be the popular movie star's first appearance here since her affiliation with the Louis J. Selznick studios. The story of "Panthea" is that of a young Russian musician who leaves her home, where she is wanted as a

Nihilist agent, and escapes to England, marrying a struggling young composer. Her flight from the secret police and her great sacrifice in order that her husband may achieve fame and success make a powerful story.

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First Floor

(Immediately opposite my present offices)

I shall remove to these new premises on

APRIL 1st NEXT

and each case entrusted to me will receive, as before, special attention, and every assistance rendered that is comprised within my profession. It is my one desire—and I think I have been successful so far—to give each patron FULL SATISFACTION.

I wish to tender to all patrons my hearty thanks for their past favors and assistance.

REMEMBER—

38, Nanking Road, First Floor
April 1st, 1918.

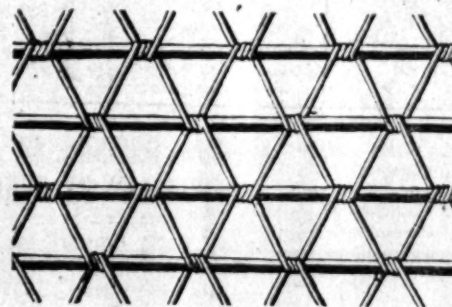
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The First Chinese Knitting Woollen Factory,

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT—

a worthy knight, one of the noblest spirits of his time, obtained a Royal Patent from his Queen Elizabeth to attempt a Plantation in the Western World. By dauntless energy he added to his Sovereign's possessions and to the prestige of her age.

Prestige! that's something to be prized; and having it, that's why the House of Wills is ever proud to maintain the quality of their Famous Brand The "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the—
"THREE CASTLES" THE VIRGINIANS"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,

BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND.

(W.G.S.)

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHEN PI-KWANG'S MURDER BLOW TO SOUTHWEST

Assassinated Admiral Had Been
Staunch Advocate Of Con-
stitutionalism For Years

TOOK NO PRECAUTIONS

Went About Alone And Un-
protected In Spite Of
Threats

China Press Correspondence
Canton, February 28.—Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, Minister of the Chinese Navy, was assassinated 8.45 o'clock in the evening of February 28 on the Bund at Canton while landing from a sampan from his headquarters at the Dutch Folly, Haichu, death being instantaneous. The assassin escaped. Two shots were fired, the first missing the admiral. The second shot, according to physicians attending him, went obliquely from right to left and downward, through the left ventricle of the heart and left lung. No one was with the admiral, who intended to go to a certain restaurant for a feast with the Canton Superintendent of Telegraph.

The admiral was always open-hearted, friendly and humble, thinking no one would harm him, seldom taking servants with him. Two evenings previous to the assassination, he and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who were residing together, walked to and from religious meetings conducted by Dr. Sherwood Eddy at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The assassins are believed to be two persons who had waited at the landing watching for the chance to see the admiral; and according to those who landed before the late minister, one of the two looked like a coolie, and it was he who did the shooting.

Admiral Lin Succeeds

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was attending a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. when Admiral Chen was shot, and he went over to Haichu immediately when he heard of the tragedy. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as generalissimo of the Military Government, at once summoned a council of the leaders of the constitutional movement around the body; and the generalissimo, together with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session; and General Mu Ying-hsien, Military Governor of Kwangtung, formally issued a statement on the death of the admiral, appointing Vice-Admiral Lin Po-yih, commander-in-chief of the First Squadron, the commander-in-chief of the whole navy in Canton. Dr. Sun also requested the local officials to do everything possible to arrest the assassin and to give the deceased the burial honor due to his merit and service. The National Assembly will probably decide to give the admiral state burial.

The family of the late admiral was still in Shanghai when the tragedy occurred, and has been sent for, he leaving a widow and a daughter and several nephews.

Only the wives of two nephews were present when the body of the late admiral was embalmed on the afternoon of February 27 in the presence of the leaders of the political parties and the officials of the Military and the Provincial Governments. Both the grand ceremony according to the Chinese custom and the Navy ceremony were used. The funeral will take place later on.

Politics Motive of Act

The motive of the assassination is believed to be political, as Admiral Chen has always been an upright and honest official. He came to Canton six months ago with a part of the Chinese Navy, stating that he would not return with it until the military should be forced to respect and observe the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land and to restore the power of the National Assembly illegally dissolved by the monarchical reactionaries at Peking. While here he found Dr. Sun and General Lu Ying-tung were not working together, although agreeing in principle. Admiral Chen was working to promote united action among the Southwestern leaders and to check the invasion of Lung Chi-kwang from Hainan until his death. It has been through the efforts of Admiral Chen and Dr. Wu that peace was possible in Canton proper. For a time, the Cantonese talked of making him their military governor, but he refused to accept it unless all parties agreed to support him.

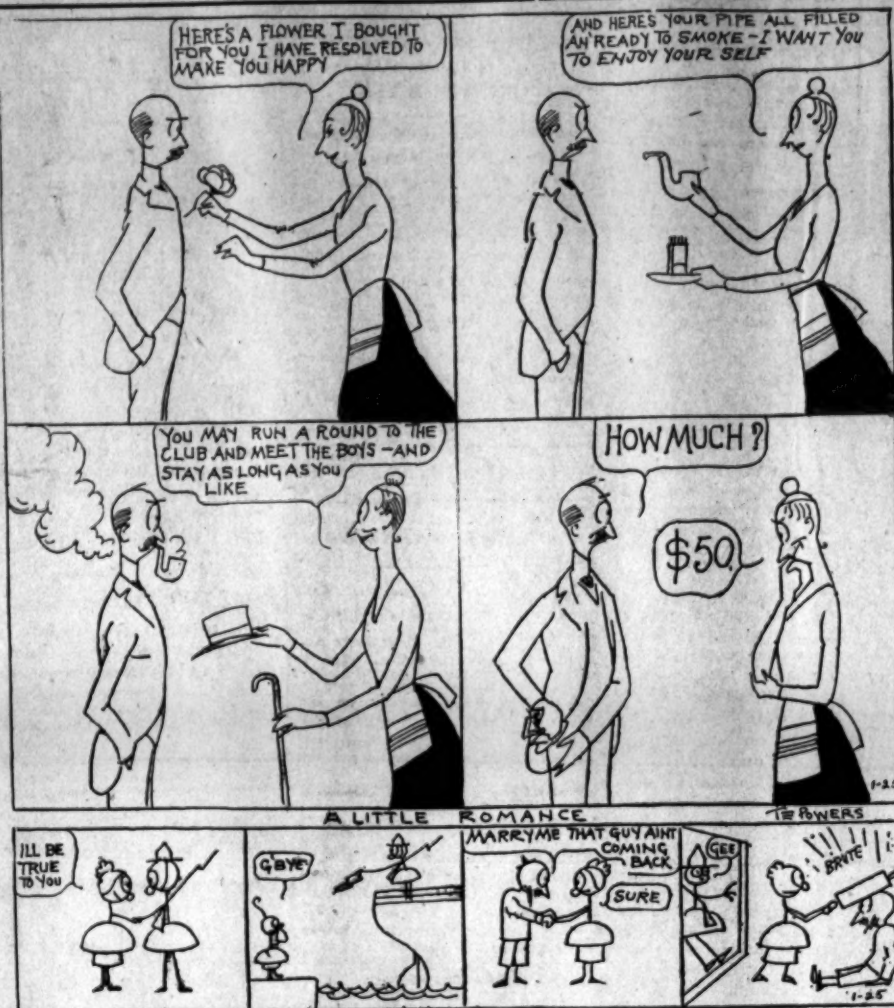
Enemies of the constitutional cause have made several attempts to assassinate well-known leaders, and those who have been caught in connection with the attempts on General Mu and General Fong Tsing-to a few weeks ago say that they had been sent from the North by men now before the public eye. The assassin of Admiral Chen may be one of a party of about 100 assassins now being supported throughout Kwangtung by enemies to the Southwest.

Captain Chen Yue-woon, the nearest nephew to Admiral Chen, was still in Yuenkung commanding ships trying to operate against Lung Chi-kwang when the admiral was shot, and word was sent for Captain Chen's return.

Had Distinguished Career

Admiral Chen Pi-kwang was born 60 years ago at Heungshan, Kwangtung, one of the six sons of a merchant having connections at Hongkong, Honolulu, and San Francisco. The future admiral, when a boy, was not allowed the usual privileges of a rich man's son but was treated as a house-boy in order to teach him to be humble. The admiral himself told the writer of this fact. He went to San Francisco when nine years of age and later to Honolulu, then only in sailing vessels. His father died later and his business failed. Young Chen came

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



LOOTING RECOGNISED OFFICIALLY BY BERLIN

Troops' Booty From Houses Of
Deported Families Put On
Sale In German Capital

On the French Front, January 15.—Official recognition has been given by the German Government to the practice of German troops in France and Belgium of laying their hands on everything valuable they find in the houses and on the farms belonging to the civilians who have been deported from the invaded country to various parts of Germany to work for their conquerors. There has been established in Berlin a "War Booty Office," with depots at 20 Schöneberger Ufer, to which all such loot may be sent for sale.

Here connoisseurs may make selections from large quantities of ancient furniture, pictures, fine porcelain, rare tapestries, jewelry, clocks, and even clothing. Whether the price paid goes to the German Government or the officer or soldier who forwarded the booty is not ascertainable here.

In the sheds of the depot are also displayed for sale farm wagons, agricultural implements, and other machinery and materials of almost every kind collected from the devastated districts of Belgium and France.

Official sales clerks, appointed by the Government, are in charge, but in spite of advertisements of sales purchasers are not always found, and then whole lots of goods are offered to charitable organizations or patriotic societies.

Advertisements are inserted, even in newspapers of neutral countries, calling attention to the opportunities offered at the War Booty Office for obtaining bargains in useful goods and materials and in souvenirs of the war.

French steel helmets are one of the most frequent attractions featured, and the Government for a fee of 25

marks offers to supply with each a certificate of the authenticity of the trophy. Even in Germany, however, the public has become skeptical, it is said, as to the origin of many of the war relics offered for sale, and the belief is gaining ground that many of them are specially manufactured by Krupp.

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STOP MAKING BREAD IN CUBA

Island In A Serious Plight Because
Of Food And Coal Shortage

Grave economic conditions in Cuba, due to a famine in foodstuffs and a coal shortage, have been reported in cable advices from Havana to the Cuban News Bureau in New York. There is no flour on the island, and the baking of bread has ended, both in households and commercially. Prices of food have risen to impossible heights, despite Government control.

Cuban railways and industries are said to be facing paralysis due to an impending coal famine. The United Railways of Havana and the Cuba Railroad have only coal enough on hand to last until February 1.

A Cuban official, who is in New York on a mission for his Government, explained the serious situation on the island yesterday as follows:



As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

THEREFORE

It pays to replace the old lamps and to use those of proved reputation among electric light users throughout the world.

"OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

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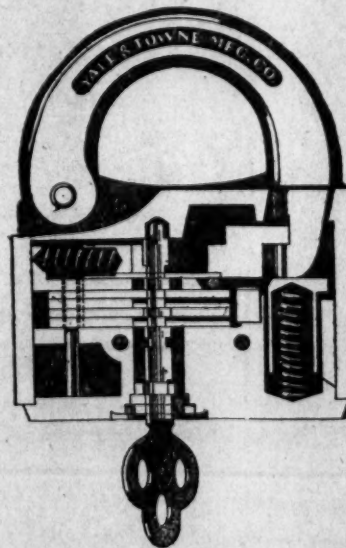
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The mechanism of every Yale and Towne padlock is made as near thief-proof as human ingenuity can devise. Every lock offers the utmost in protection according to its size.



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13A CANTON ROAD, TEL. 918.

BELGIAN CONSULATE BOY SENTENCED FOR FORGERY

Employee Of 17 Years' Standing Admits Stealing And Cashing Check

Charged by Mr. D. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, with the forgery of a bank check, Yoh Kwe-shing, a houseboy employed by the Belgian Consulate for the last 17 years, was given four years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court by Belgian Assessor Verbruggen and Magistrate Tsang yesterday. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The check was drawn on the Belgian Bank by the Consul-General in favor of Messrs. Hall and Holz, Ltd., and was stolen by the accused, who endorsed it and had it cashed by one of his friends.

Following the admission of the crime, the accused pleaded to the Court that he would be able to return the money if he was released on security. He claimed that he had never committed any felony during the 17 years in the employment of the Consulate. But the Court found that he had been previously convicted on a similar offence and sentence was given.

War On U-Boats In Allies' Favor

(Continued from Page 1)

assisting in the reconstruction and reorganization of the Greek Navy and dockyards.

Allied Council Of Benefit

He believed that increasing benefit would accrue from the meetings of the Allied Naval Council, especially with regard to decision on vital matters. The Allied Navies kept in constant touch with Versailles by liaison officers.

The first Lord of the Admiralty emphasized the cordiality of the relations existing between the officers and men of the Allied Navies. He announced that the Allied forces in European waters would shortly be augmented by Brazilian warships. He especially dwelt on the close cooperation existing between the British and American Navies.

The losses of merchantmen, he continued, are still tending to decrease. The loss of world tonnage in February was just over half that of February last year, and the loss of the world's tonnage for the five months ending on February 28 was ten per cent less than for the corresponding five months of the year previous.

The output of ships in Great Britain in January was only 58,000 tons. He hoped that the output in February would be double that amount. The main cause of the decrease was labor troubles. The men were not doing all they could. Unless there were speedy improvement, the point at which production balanced losses would be dangerously postponed. He emphasized that Great Britain must rely, in the coming critical period, upon her own construction, for unquestionably a considerable time must elapse before the desired American output materialized. He believed Great Britain would ultimately produce three million tons of shipping annually but only if the shipyards turned out their maximum. The Government intended to bring home to employers and workers in every shipyard the vital issue involved. He did not fear the nation would meet the situation.

U-Boats Being Held

Sir Eric Geddes reiterated that the submarine menace was held but not yet mastered. Submarines were being destroyed in increasing numbers and he was confident that their destruction would increase. He knew the German submarine crews were growingly reluctant to put to sea, especially those operating in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the Channel. The chances of submarines in those waters returning home were about one in four and recently the British and Americans have been sinking submarines in Home waters as fast as they are being built. Great Britain and our Allies would now be able to devote more attention to the Mediterranean, which has been regarded by German North Sea commanders as a rest cure.

The enemy continued to exaggerate in an increasing degree the tonnage sunk by submarines in order to hearten his people. The losses of ships sailing under convoy continued to be low. The enemy was often assisted in the sinking of vessels by insufficient precautions with regard to lights on ships. Absolutely complete darkness was essential for protection. Submarines were operating inshore in an increasing degree, thus giving increasing opportunities for patrol-craft and aircraft to attack them and enabling a greater amount of salvage.

Sir Eric Geddes concluded by paying a warm tribute to the Navy and Mercantile Marine, especially the destroyers and escorting craft. The Navy was indeed the shield of the Allies.

The following is an amplification of the appeal made by Sir Eric Geddes with regard to the darkening of ships: "I have been very seriously concerned regarding the increasing number of vessels lost at nighttime, which is often due to negligence. Unless all navigation lights are screened or extinguished, darkness does not afford any protection. The slightest possible light is an excellent target which enables the invisible submarine to secure a good position for attacking. Our own submarine commanders are constantly reporting seeing our steamers during the night with brilliant lights. Another report showed that during one hour only one out of eight ships was properly darkened and the lights of the other seven vessels were visible at a distance of from 4 to 10 miles."

Therefore, he appealed to shipmasters and the press to give prominence to the following points: Obey instructions, keep a good lookout, and thoroughly darken the ship. 17 Standard Ships Built. In the House of Commons today Sir Chiozza Money stated that seventeen standard ships totalling 86,000 tons were built up to February 28. Mr. T. J. MacNamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that seventy-seven ships which had been damaged by the enemy are now being repaired. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, following Sir Eric Geddes, expressed regret that the First Lord had not indicated the extent of our mercantile losses and the extent of

the measures taken to make good those losses. He deplored the recent decline in the monthly construction of ships, and strongly urged the Ministers, in their several degrees of responsibility, to concentrate with all energy upon the problem of securing more ships.

One U-boat In Five Sunk

London, March 6.—The statement regarding the sinking of submarines made by Sir Eric Geddes in the House of Commons caused perplexity in the House.

Subsequently Sir Eric Geddes privately explained that what he intended to convey was that one submarine in every four or five operating in Home waters failed to return to Germany.

ANOTHER CROP FAILURE THREATENS SHANTUNG

Winter Unusually Dry And Wheat Is Believed To Be Frozen

China Press Correspondence

Weinstein, Shantung, March 4.—The winter has been exceedingly dry with no snow, so the outlook for the spring crops is very poor. The wheat has not as yet appeared above the ground, so most likely a great deal of it has been frozen. The price of all food stuffs has gone up 30 to 50 per cent. The price of coal has been rapidly rising and now it can be bought on the street for twenty dollars a ton. This is double the normal price. Cloth and cotton have advanced in some cases 100 per cent over normal prices.

If this year's wheat crop is a failure, and there is every chance that it will be if there is no rain coming soon, it will be the third successive failure.

The robbers and kidnappers are still busy in the surrounding country. One of the elders of the Presbyterian Church, a native, was captured and held for a ransom of \$30,000 but he escaped after some rough handling and has now removed himself and family to a more protected place. One of the pastors of the same Church reports that his own father and mother were beaten and then held for ransom but both escaped. These brigands keep very near the railroad that passes through Weihai so that it is very difficult for the officials to lay their hands on them even if they try.

The schools on the compound have been opened again after the Chinese New Year with a good enrollment. A new higher primary school has been opened with about eighty students. The girl's school and the women's Bible institute have opened up with their usual number.

The Sunday services have been attended in large numbers since the Chinese New Year. The Sunday after the New Year there were about three thousand people present at the morning service in the compound church and school rooms. The chapels in the city and the east suburb were also filled to overflowing. This record attendance is attributed to the preaching which was carried on in the surrounding villages during the first week following New Year, by the Christians of the compound, city and suburb.



FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL RAISED BY MRS. PEARCE

Chinese Institution Holds Annual Meeting With Mr. E. C. Pearce Presiding

The seventy-first annual meeting of the subscribers to the Chinese Hospital was held yesterday evening in the Lalaca Ward on Shantung Road, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. C. Pearce, of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Following the business reports and election of officers, Mr. Pearce presented the hospital with subscriptions, secured by Mrs. Pearce from various Shanghai firms and individuals, totalling more than Tls. 3,100 as the nucleus for a 1918 fund.

The election of two new trustees was held, the number of incumbents being less than the required four. Messrs. C. M. Bain and A. Hilde were unanimously chosen to fill the vacancies. Messrs. C. A. Johnson, E. J. Oakshot, E. Pugh, A. S. P. White-Cooper, Dr. J. W. Jackson and Dr. R. J. Marshall were named as the foreign committee, while Messrs. Chun Fai-ting, Chu Pao-san, Chun Bing-him, M. Y. Chung, Fu Siow-an, Shik Li-kung, Wang Yi-ting, Tam Hol-chow, Yu Ya-ching and Y. C. Tong comprise the new Chinese committee.

Mr. Pearce on calling the meeting to order read an interesting address on the origin and growth of the Hospital, beginning in 1839 and tracing its progress down to the present day. He touched on modern measures for disease prevention, laying special stress on vaccination for smallpox. He also praised the hospital for its work during 1917 when 2,044 inside patients and 82,712 outside patients were treated. He closed with an earnest appeal to the Chinese for more energy in raising funds for the hospital.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA DISCUSSED IN TIMES

Professor Middleton Smith Sees New Future Through Republic's Joining The Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 4.—Reviewing the position of British trade with China in the Times Trade Supplement, Professor Middleton Smith, referring to the cry that the day of the comrade is over, points out that the sons of comrades are often well educated, have founded their own businesses, will import direct and will profoundly influence the industrial development of China.

Professor Smith emphasises the opinion that one result of the Entente will be that Great Britain and France will have a common commercial policy for South China while China joining the Allies may be the beginning of a new era.

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA USED BY AUSTRIANS

Spread Over Italian Lines In Attempt To Undermine Resistance

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Peking, March 3.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, March 1, from an authoritative Italian source: The Austrians not having succeeded in penetrating our lines on the lower Piave are endeavoring to weaken our resistance by an insidious propaganda, especially when they are preparing an attack or when they expect one from us. They put up placards in Italian asking our soldiers not to shoot but to fraternise with them and thus hasten the conclusion of peace. These placards become targets for our fire. News from the Russian front used always to be utilised by the Austrians for similar attempts at propaganda, and these having failed Italian and Dalmatian soldiers speaking Italian were set to work to corrupt our men by feigning to be deserters and crossing over to our lines especially in the sector near the Venetian lagoons. Pacifist pamphlets are also dropped by Austrian aircraft, when not bombing the undefended towns of Venice, Mestre, and Padua.

In the Austrian Parliament questions have been put to the Government concerning the terrible conditions prevalent at Gorizia and Tolmino, where provisions are lacking and German soldiery committing all sorts of barbarous excesses against the population which strives to defend itself by armed resistance. The inhabitants of Friuli have been set to work on the lines of communications under conditions of slavery with insufficient food and no possibility of hygiene. Famine in these regions is assuming tragic proportions.

Armed Allan Liner Torpedoed And Sunk

Calgarian, Once Biggest Of Fleet And Now Mercantile Cruiser, Is Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 6.—The Admiralty announces that the armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian (Allan Line: 17,515 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on the 1st and two officers and forty-six men lost.

The Calgarian was formerly the largest of the Allan Line. She was sunk off the coast of Ireland, several torpedoes being fired at her. Over 300 men were landed at Larne. She had a crew of 400 officers and men and 150 naval ratings on board.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan:—Mr. Chang, Mr. N. Ikuta, Mr. K. Takata, Mrs. S. Sahara and 3 children, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mr. Y. Tomonaga and 1 child, Mrs. M. Takemata and Miss and two children, Mr. D. Takata, Mr. H. Igarashi, Mr. G. C. Blothen and Rev. J. Endicott. Mr. and Mrs. Albridge.

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WEATHER

Barometers rising today all along the coast, the maximum being located in Manchuria, a minimum on the Atlantic, another one in the Mosquito valley. Southerly breezes in the North. Monsoon still prevailing in the South. Weather bright in the North, overcast over the rest of the coast. Monsoon will be interrupted in the North and in the Center, less steady in the South.

DEATH

RANGEL: March 7, 1918, at St. Raphael's Hospital, Macao, Emilia Pacheco, formerly of Shanghai, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Thucydides Rangel. 17084.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 8, 1918

What Japan Thinks

DISCUSSION of the question of what Japan is to do in the direction of solving the great problem put up to her by the smash-up in Russia has subordinated all else in the Japanese press. From the Japan Advertiser of March 3, received in yesterday's mail, we culled the following translations:

The Kokumin has started a vigorous editorial campaign for a decisive action of Japan against the German menace. In today's issue it attacks the editorial opinion of the Advertiser. "What we are urging," says the editor, "is that Japan should take an action to guard against the extension of the German influence to the East across Siberia. Those who still maintain the idea that time is not ripe do not understand the real situation now developing in Russia. For all practical purposes, Russia is now an ally of Germany. This is conclusively proved in one of the peace conditions, in which it is stated that Russia shall give Germany certain definite assistance. If Russia is going to submit to this condition, as she no doubt will, can there be any more doubt left as to the traitorous character of Russia?"

"There is one paper in Tokio," says the editor, "that has been counselling moderation toward the Bolsheviks and opposing immediate mobilization on the ground of its being premature. The Japan Advertiser has been contending for several days that any rash action now on our part will force the Bolsheviks to the enemy's side and result in the united opposition of Russia against the interest of the Allies. This we think is a very convenient argument for Germany, but we are glad that it does not represent even the opinion of America, the unflinching anti-German spirit of which is clearly announced in President Wilson's message."

The editor continues trying to justify his stand for immediate action in this manner: "Japan's attitude in taking a decisive action against the extension of the German influence toward the East is a legitimate attitude as one of the Allies. It is, indeed, from the sense of obligation to the Allies that we are urging this country to take up arms against Germany. In other words, our spirit is the spirit of opposition to the German ambition of world domination, and in this we are entirely of one heart with the Allies."

"Strange to say," the editor concludes, "even in the vernacular press there are some who still hold a similar lukewarm attitude about this impending German menace. If the country be left to the guidance of such inactive spirits, this people

will be obliged to see some day the German influence actually dominating Siberia and China. They will be helpless even then to offer any resistance."

The Yordzu also continues the same energetic campaign it has been maintaining for several days for mobilization. "Fire has started in your neighbor's house and can you still remain in your bed?" This is the way today's editorial begins. After repeating the same old argument against the German menace and its impending reality, the editor turns back to the economical consideration and disposing of it in a desultory manner says that there is, of course, no doubt but that war will be an economical disadvantage for Japan, but it is a bigger problem than mere economics. It is a question of life and death in a sense that is more fundamental than any economic question. Even supposing that war just now is an economical disadvantage to the country, which is better, to sacrifice some wealth now for future advantage or to grudge it at the price of permanent anxiety in future and possibly of the utter ruin of the country?

"There are," continues the editor, "some Japanese who still respect Germany as an invincible enemy and are rather more suspicious of the hypocritical ambition of England. But facts prove that the German influence has always been advanced by treachery and intrigue. The way Germany has dealt with Belgium and Russia leaves no room of doubt as to the sinister intention of the Teutonic race. There is not a shadow of justification to welcome the German rule as a better alternative to English and American domination."

"The destiny of Japan," the editor concludes, "hangs on our effort in dealing with the present situation of the war. Are we going to remain still inactive and let this country's interest be thrown away?"

The Niroku, which once revealed a similar vigorous spirit in favor of mobilization, has changed its attitude since the day before yesterday. In today's editorial (evening) it says, "It will not be too late for us to wait until the country is consulted by America and England. In all probability, Germany wants to restore the old Romanov House and put Russia under her tutelage. If Russia becomes virtually a German territory Germany's domination of Europe can not very well be prevented, and it is also very probable that her influence will extend to Siberia and China in an irresistible manner. Her dream of world domination may come true. Considered in some such light, the situation now developing in Russia is a vital concern to the interest of the Allies as well as to that of this country."

"Premier Terauchi said in the Diet," continues the editor, "that this country will take a proper measure at a proper time. The question is whether that proper time will come actively out of our own initiative or passively through the consultation of America and England. Either will do according to the exigency of time. We have only to wait calmly."

The Jiji, maintaining a moderate tone, urges the Government authorities and the thinking people of the public to keep a close watch over the further development of the situation. In the concluding part of its uninspired editorial, the editor expresses the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese treaty has assumed a new significance by the recent development of the Russian situation. "The force of the treaty," says the Jiji, "shall now be directed against the German menace. Germany will try either to descend southward to the Persian Gulf through Central Asia or to come out to the Pacific through Siberia and China. In the former case, India will be threatened and it is up to England to check the tendency. In the latter case it is up to us to protect China and Siberia. In both cases the Anglo-Japanese treaty will be mutually beneficial and it can be made a powerful obstacle in Germany's way."

The Asahi also calls attention to the German menace to Central Asia and particularly to Persia. "The German menace to the Far East," says the editor, "has already been thoroughly discussed in our press, but a more probable line of the spread of the German influence has to be looked for in the direction of Central Asia."

"Particularly Persia is in danger of being brought under the German control. If Germany stirs up the Persian people against England there is a good chance of success. Persia will then be purged of all the English forces scattered now in the territory."

The domination of Persia by the German influence, thinks the editor, will be worse to the interest of the people than the old Russian rule. "If Persia be brought under the

Americans, Hail!--By William Watson

Frank offspring of that all adventuring land, Where, in the petty fray of Lexington, Thrice fifty Summers down the wondrous Past, Began no less a duel than of Night, And Morning, that was world-watched eight loud years, Till Morning triumphed, and the watchers knew America's soil and soul for ever free: O if you fight as well upon our side As once you fought against us, how can then This cause, which is your own and ours and Man's, Do aught but conquer? You are come to us Full of the strong wine of your Western air, Full of the marrow and the sap of life, Full of the tingle of youth and maiden valour. You come as Spring comes to the Winter fields When she has hovered long betwixt "I will" And many a coy "I will not"; for even so You hovered, halting betwixt "Yea" and "Nay" Then thundered "Yea" and hurled your doubts afar. And not more beautiful upon the mountains Were ever yet the feet of him that brought Glad tidings, than your pious upon the sea.

Fresh and untired, you find this host of ours Worn with the burden and stress of light and toil. A host, though but of yesterday's begetting, Already, in blind, deaf hurricane of battle, Neither ill tried nor proven an ill match. For foes that in their nursery lapsed of arms: A host proud of your great copartnership, Proud of their strong new brothers in the sword— That just, that holy, that benignant sword Whose purpose and whose goal are peace: a host Famously captained by such chiefs of war As well might seem the very topmost reach Of God's own happy art of making men.

And yet, not to the heroes, fighting there On stranger's soil—or underneath it laid— Not to the brave that face you storms of fire, Be all the laurel, all the glory and the praise! Here, too, is greatness; here are heads grown gray In council, not yet dreaming of repose; Here are the athletes of debate, and here The brains that are the lamps without whose light Armies would grope and stumble, and noblest prowess.

With a waste splendour dazzle a fruitless field. Here, also, his hot thirst for toil unslaked, The sinews of his little mind unrelaxed, Is he, our Empire's leader: he who set The wheels of the machinery of victory Whirling and spinning throughout all this isle, Till Britain hummed as one great mill of war: A man, no wrath or shadow; a live man. Lashed by the spectres and the counterfeits; A man as human as your Lincoln was, Not muffled up in formula and phrase. With pallid spirit, but giving us Access and entrance to his hopes and fears, And in companionship of glorious hazard Bearing us with him, while he treads a road Built like a causeway across flaming Hell; Himself a flame of ardour and resolve, Beaten by all the tempests, but unquenched, Being used to blasts, and native to the storm, And thriving on the thunder from his prime.

Ours were the shame, if having such a leader We proved unworthy at last to be so led, And lowered the flag of an unshaken will, And stooped our soul to a stature and a posture Like theirs who preach a base truck with the foe; Theirs who desire not to see wickedness Caught in the noose of its own vile intent, But hunger for that evil thing, a pact With evil, nay, a bargain with this pit That vomits all putrescence and o'erflows On the sweet earth, a treaty with this slime; Who ask that we betray the spirit of man, Defraud the world that looked to you and us As guardians of its inward patrimony. And co-trustees of its estate of freedom. From all such grovelling counsellors, and from The craven mood that in a pusillanimous people Were the calamity of calamities, And the one desperate ill, a people itself Must be its own sole savior. But O friends, 'Twixt whom and us the dark, cold, salt partitions

Avail not now to intercept the heart. We have an enemy that amid the once Glad vineyards, orchards, and dear meads of life Hews at the root of all on earth that flowered! It flowers no more, for has not he been by? He found us drowsed and half unsentinelled, Half unaccustomed and unopinioned Lapt in a human trust of humankind And dreaming that himself was human, too. Fatal, befooling dream! He spoke indeed With human organs, gave forth human sounds, Made human gestures, and his melodious Had fashioned heretofore high human music, None fairer and none nobler, and his poets Had thrilled the world with most perhuman song: But all his later study and care had been To rip from his own breast the human heart, And, having rid him of so vain a thing, To found upon the hideous ghastly void The edifice of his thoughts, deeds and desires: As if upon a hollow and a want.

There could arise aught 'established to endure, And this, this was not all! For where his heart Had suffered dread erasure, demons found Befitting residence and domicile, And made that cavern in his breast their home. Yonder they camp, thence do they sally abroad, And thither from fell foray they return. These, his foul tenants, these no arms can slay, Theirs being a monstrous immortality; But he, o'erthrown, their fort and citadel Were fall'n, and lacking that secure retreat These Terrors would be terrible no more. This, then, O friends and mighty aiders, this Must be your task and ours: to level with earth That fort, that citadel, that hold itself, Where all the trooping fiends find harborage And trying-place, and couch and kennel, and whence

In the agonized eye of the sick day They make infernal sortie. More than this No league of Man can compass: less than this Would, for ourselves or for our woeful heirs, Be but damnation a brief while deferred. At best a little putting-off of fate, At best a little miserable ease. And then the paying of all the arrears of doom, Vouched in remorseless audit; then indeed Ruin and perdition and a world undone.

In that belief, you and ourselves await, With hope that cannot wholly vanish fear, The veiled, unknown, tremendous morrow: we With our own chiefs of camp and council; you With yours; and at your head the famed, the trusted, The hated and revered one: he whose speech Is hazeless sister unto cloudless thought: Who flooding with a bland light all his theme, Can, when the hour craves gallant archery, Unquiver none the less a deadly lightning: A mind 'twixt wariness and boldness poised, Wide-watching and far-scouting, subtle and sage; Cool as a pine at its firm heart is cool, Though secretly a colleague of the sun, And living by his fire; a soul erect Even as the pine itself is; and although Towering amid the forest of your life O'er all beside, still of that forest, still One only of a hundred million trees Knowing no difference in their right to Summer.

Ah, once, in the dead yesterday that seems Entombed so deep, haply we did him wrong! We knew not all; now, now we understand. We are men, and see the man; large, patient, calm; Freed from the trammels and the coils that bound And half obscured him: standing there today, Etched with no vagueness against no blurred sky: Yonder concerning and controlling all The instruments in that vast orchestra, Your nation, whence there rises goldenly Though sternly, with far surge and tidal swell, Not without sad and wailful underflow, But mighty in heaven and sound, all dissonance hushed, That new Heroic Symphony of war: Heard throughout Earth with a grave thankfulness By such as love great music: and perhaps E'en on an ear divine not wholly lost, Not utterly unacceptable to Heaven.

Mr. McAdoo

It has been a common saying, of late, that either of the two official positions held by William Gibbs McAdoo, that of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, or that of Director-General of Railroads, would be enough for any one man, and too much for most men; yet it is stoutly held, by those who know him best, that this Southerner of Scotch-Irish stock is quite capable of bearing the double load. In fact, it is claimed by his intimates that the work involved in managing the Treasury and managing the railroads is light compared with some of the tasks he has undertaken and carried through in the past.

He is credited with being one of the best organizers in the country, and with a wonderful capacity for choosing lieutenants capable of relieving him of details. In the enterprises with which his name was associated before he was chosen for high public office, his strong point was showing his assistants how the work ought to be done and leaving the doing of it to them. He never would volunteer to do it for them. If a lieutenant failed to come up to his standard, he quickly put another in his place. He would not listen to excuses for or explanations of failure. Nothing counted with him save results. He wanted around him only those who could and would "deliver the goods."

Young McAdoo, a native Georgian, was educated in the University of Tennessee, an institution in which his father, a highly esteemed man, was a professor, and it was in his university town of Knoxville that the son first grappled with finance and railroading. He had served as deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the southern division of Tennessee, and had been admitted to the bar when he undertook the hazardous task of establishing a traction system after his liking in the vigorous and prosperous Tennessee city. So far as the records go, nobody has ever established a traction system anywhere to his own or another's liking, and Mr. McAdoo was no exception to the rule. He was ambitious to give Knoxville the most modern and the best equipped traction system that could possibly be installed,

but opponents sprang up on every side and did all they could to hamper, obstruct, and defeat him.

Nearly everybody has had experience in a town or a city that has been through a heated traction fight, and when it is said that William G. McAdoo had to deal with an unfriendly Mayor, with an unfriendly City Council, with unsympathetic courts, and with a whole series of enemy injunctions, the statement that a restful feeling comes over him now, whenever he recalls Knoxville, will be fairly well understood. He beat the Mayor, the council and the courts time and again, but time and again they renewed the fight upon him, and when, finally, he parted with his traction interests, moved to New York, and undertook the task of boring holes for railway tubes under the Hudson River he felt equipped to meet almost anything that might happen.

And everything imaginable is likely to happen when one begins boring for anything in or around New York. There was solid rock, there was quicksand, there was seepage, there were strikes, and there was difficulty about money, but the tubes were put through, and after they had doubted him, been impatient with him, and predicted all manner of things to his disadvantage and discomfort, the day came when the New Yorkers threw up their hats for him.

When New York comes to like a man very well it begins by doing one of three things for him: it makes him Mayor, or Governor, or chairman of a political committee. Then it tries to get him into the White House, or if anything temporarily or permanently blocks the way in this particular, it tries to make him Secretary of the Treasury. New York always has shown a fondness for having a representative in the secretaryship of the Treasury. Since Alexander Hamilton's time the Empire State has had seven. And when Mr. Wilson invited Mr. McAdoo to take care of the nation's finances, New York was pleased.

The mobilization and coordination of the transportation lines of the United States is what is usually called a herculean task, and when taken in addition to the duties involved in managing the finances of a nation in war time, it assumes what is commonly called a task of stupendous proportions. Yet there is no question that Mr. McAdoo's experience in establishing a traction system in Knoxville, Tenn., and in boring holes for railway tubes under the Hudson River in New York will help to make his present jobs seem light to him.



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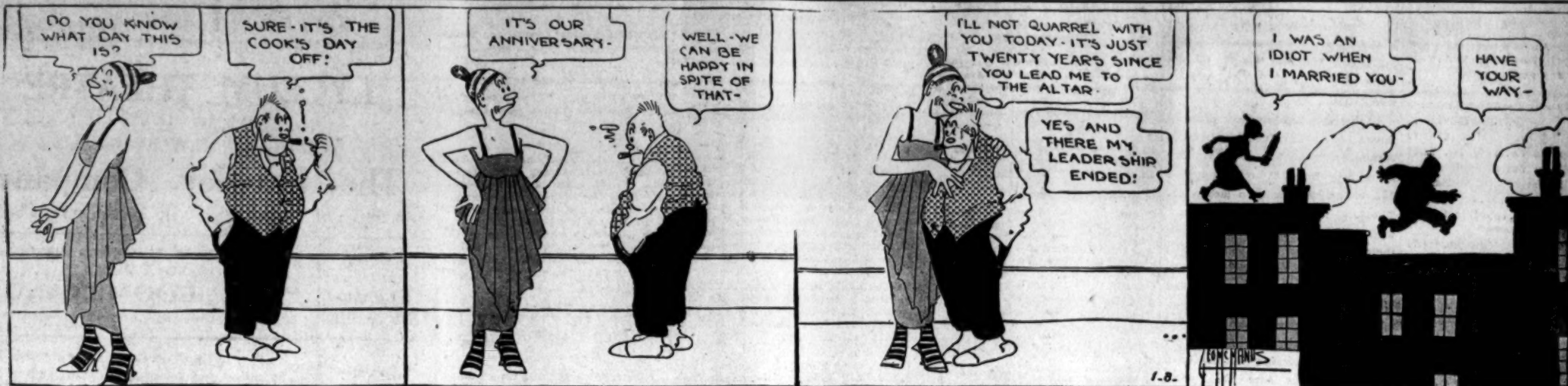
The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.
SHOWROOM: 29 Nanking Road

ICHIKI & COMPANY
RED HOUSE!!!
Y. No. 36, North Szechuen Road.
30 Cents
A Copy of Sheet Music
Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin and other Musical Instruments

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



A Study Of The Chihli Flood Problem ☉ By B. Van der Veen

(Concluded)

So far, it has been possible to maintain in the river from Tientsin to the sea a depth sufficient for navigation, but it should not be forgotten that this depth is only maintained by artificial means. The natural tendency is for rivers to establish a uniform gradient, that is to say a gradient, that, if the soil of the river bed were of the same character throughout, would have through the whole of its course practically the same slope. In the case of the Hun Ho this uniform gradient-building has, in the interest of the Grand Canal, been artificially retarded, and in the delta has practically been put backward: whilst the little gradient building that has

been done in the Hai Ho has been made of none effect by dredging. However, the process can never be permanently stopped, and wherever the slope of a river is too steep erosion will take place, whilst where the slope is too gentle, the silt taken away from elsewhere will be deposited, no matter what may be done to prevent this. This rule is invariable and will be enforced by nature as long as the ideal state, that is, an uniform gradient of the river from its source to its mouth, has not been realised. Thus the Hai Ho, since it is a continuation of the Yung Ting-ho, only slightly modified by the four other rivers, is bound to raise its bed at the natural rate as

soon as the artificial means that have retarded the process cease to exist. This moment has arrived, for not only has the clearing basin that temporarily interrupted the making of an uniform gradient been transformed into an elevated plain, but it forms now a part of the slope of the river and is, as such, too high to be maintained or to allow the bed of the Hai Ho, which is in close proximity and something like thirty to forty feet lower, to remain at its present low elevation much longer. The ultimate result will be that the bed of the river along its course through the high plain will be lowered, and the bed of the river lower down, that is the Hai Ho, will be raised. It has been possible up to now, favored by every fortunate circumstance, that is to say fortunate for shipping, to cope with this evil by dredging, but it will become more difficult each year and if the Hun Ho should break its way through the delta, which is bound to happen at some time or other, for instance when the dykes hold out just long enough to make the freshet reach the delta with full force, then there will come down all of a sudden such a deluge of mud, that it would appear as if nature were trying to make up in one season for the arrest in the elevation of the river bed, during the many centuries in which man has intervened. That this means the end of Tientsin as a port is evident. At the same time, the rivers would have practically no outlet at all so that the country would be in a permanent state of inundation, Tientsin included.

This year the Hun Ho did block the Hai Ho up and it is only thanks to the immense lake made by the flood waters of the Ta Ching-ho, Dze Ya Homand Wei Ho, which is still supplying the Hai Ho with clear water, that the river has been scoured out again to its former depth and even more. But at what a price! Appalling misery all over and a direct loss which is estimated at for over one hundred million dollars. I mentioned a while ago that thanks to favorable circumstances it was possible to cope with the silt evil in the Hai Ho by dredging. Do you know in what those circumstances consist? In inundations of the country along the Hun Ho causing a loss of about two million dollars on an average per year. Due to such inundations the Hai Ho receives comparatively little silt, as the bulk has been left behind on the inundated fields.

The Chinese foreseeing what happen if the Hun Ho delta got filled up, tried to provide other means to deal with the freshets. To effect this, two flood escapes were made in the right bank of the Yung Ting-ho, one at Lu Kou-chiao, the other 50 li lower down. If these overflows had conducted the water to an entirely separate outlet of the drainage area, the solution would have been a very good one, but as the Ta Ching-ho, to which the weirs lead, empties also in the Hai Ho, it is evident that, since this river is too small, the effect can only be partial. As it is this solution is nothing more than relieving one district by endangering another. Where otherwise inundations would have only taken place in the country bordering the Hun Ho, they now take place in the Ta Ching-ho area as well. In a report which I made in 1915 dealing with the same question I said, "It is possible that these flood escapes will give relief to the Yung Ting-ho without endangering the Ta Ching-ho as this river has two large reservoirs, the Pao Ting-fu lake and the Ta Ching-ho lake, but if some day all the rivers which empty into those lakes should also

be in flood, which is quite possible, this would result in a serious catastrophe." This year has but too well proved this to be true.

However as far as regards the object for which they were made, that is to safeguard the interest of the canal, these flood escapes were well chosen, but again, as I said previously, without due regard to other interests.

The only river which is in a fairly good condition, is the Ta Ching-ho, which is mainly due to two lakes, the Pao Ting-fu lake and the Ta Ching-ho lake, which form a reservoir of considerable capacity, so that freshets are in the lower courses not much felt.

You see here a short description of the five main rivers in this Province, but I hope sufficiently clear to demonstrate that by improving or rather by procuring new outlets and by a rigid re-afforestation, these watercourses will no longer be a curse as they seem to be now, but a blessing, and that is what every river really should and will be if it is handled in the right way.

Where those outlets exactly will be can of course only be decided after a careful study. Probably the Yung Ting-ho and Pei Ho will have to debouch in the sea more to the North, the Dze Ya-ho may be given its old outlet again near Chikow, whereas the Wei Ho will have to empty its waters into the sea further southward.

It is a project which will undoubtedly cost a great deal of money, but if one considers the enormous advantages which an improvement will bring, the initial outlay is only of secondary importance and insignificant when compared with the benefits that will be derived therefrom.

All Over The World

There is some consolation for Captain Kidd, after all. The present generation is about to revive the profession of searching for the treasure ships of the seas on a scale which, if he could know it, would stir his keenest interest. True, this age is not for men of his kind. He has been shamefully outdone in piracy, and now he will be out-captained in the salvage of buried treasure by reason of the stupendous plans which are being made for raising ships sunk by German submarines. At the end of the war, charts and airships will, it is planned, locate the wrecks within the war zone. Coal will be sucked out of flooded holds by pipes, as vacuum cleaners draw up dust. Metal cargoes and steel plates will be recovered by magnets, acting in combination with powerful blasts of air. The romance of hunting for the gold of the Spanish galleons will be nothing to the romance of salvaging this, the

greatest fleet ever sent to bottom. Is it possible that we may cross the Atlantic on the Lusitania once more?

The unblushing acknowledgment of the Republican and Democratic leaders in Springfield, Mass., that the recent municipal campaign was financed by the liquor dealers, but that the money was accepted with "no strings attached," although the city went wet by an increased majority, recalls the cross-examination of former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt by Charles E. Hughes, in the insurance investigation in New York, some fifteen years ago. Senator Platt said that the Republican Party of New York received five thousand and ten thousand dollar checks for insurance companies, and when Mr. Hughes asked, "Senator, what was the quid pro quo; what did they expect in return?" the witness replied: "The money was placed where it would promote the interests of the insurance companies."

The kind of literary iconoclasm with which The Morning Post astonished

its readers, only the other day, is very welcome. Readers rubbed their eyes to see old books, such as "Shirley," "The Castles," and "The Idylls of the King," dealt with by reviewers as if they were just hot from the press. Why, after all, should Victorian appreciations of the Victorian works be maintained? Why should modern readers bow down to the dry-as-dust opinions of fifty years ago? Mr. E. B. Osborne, who prefaces this new departure in reviews, thinks there is no reason whatever why they should. Let us get clear of this dreary business of ready-made opinion in favor of fresh living criticism, is his advice, and the immediate result is this irreverent remark concerning the Idylls: "Our first, most unworthy suspicion was that Lord Tennyson's poems had been written to illustrate Miss Eleanor Brickdale's illustrations."

It will surprise many to learn that a medal of honor of the United States, given for bravery on the field of battle, has existed ever since the Civil War. It is a five-pointed star of rose-gold finish, bearing the head of Minerva and the inscription "United States of America." Upon each point of the star is an oak leaf. The star itself is encircled by a green enamel laurel wreath. Surmounting the star and wreath is an eagle resting on a bar, upon which is the word "Valor" in raised letters. The reverse side is left plain for engraving the name of the recipient, which is preceded by the inscription,

"The Congress to..." The decoration is pendent from a conical pin by blue watered-silk ribbon, upon which are emblazoned thirteen stars in white. The medal, which is the same in every instance, is bestowed upon commissioned and non-commissioned ranks alike.

Sailed from Shanghai

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| For London, etc. | |
| Inaba Maru | Mar. 3 |
| Kanagawa Maru | Jan. 13 |
| Makima Maru | Jan. 21 |
| Monmouth Maru | Jan. 20 |
| For Liverpool | |
| Kawakita Maru | Feb. 17 |
| Takayuki Maru | Jan. 24 |
| Tanaka Maru | Dec. 20 |
| For New York | |
| Matsumoto | Dec. 8 |
| For San Francisco | |
| Admiral Smith | Jan. 31 |
| Shinyo Maru | Feb. 12 |
| Venezuela | Feb. 3 |
| For Tacoma | |
| Jewery | Jan. 5 |
| For Seattle | |
| Suruga Maru | Feb. 17 |
| For Vancouver | |
| Harold Dollar | Feb. 25 |
| Key West | Feb. 21 |

"SIMMONS"

BEDSTEADS

AND

MATTRESSES

NEW DESIGNS

IN

WHITE ENAMEL & BRASS

SEE WINDOWS

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

43, BUBBLING WELL RD. 'PHONE WEST 455.

'Timborite'

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

ST. CHARLES
Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

Victrola

The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" you with your favorite music if you had one in your home.

\$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie &
Co., Ltd.Refining
and
Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Tint Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1938

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 7, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Tia
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
① 185=Tia \$95.32
② 72.2=Mex. \$131.90
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tia. 72.05
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shanghai Gold Mars: 975 touch Tia. 268
Bar Silver per tael 1820
Copper Cash per tael 1820
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Tia. 4.71
exch. @ 72.2=Mex. \$6.52
Peking Bar04
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 433d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4768
Consols 2

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 4/3
India Demand 4/3 1/2
Paris Demand 5/1
New York T.T. 101 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 101 1/2
Japan T.T. 101 1/2
Batavia T.T. 23 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m.s. Ctd. 4/5d.
London 4 m.s. Docy. 4/5d.
London 6 m.s. Ctd. 4/5d.
London 6 m.s. Docy. 4/5d.
Paris 4 m.s. 608
New York 4 m.s. 105

Customs House Exchange Rates For March
Hk. Tia. 4.35 @ 4/2 1/2 \$1
" 1 @ 575 1/2 = France 6.41
" 8.9 @ 100 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 2.17
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.53
" 1 @ Roubles
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 5 1/2 deb. 1915 @ Tia. 80.50

Cult's Dairy Tia. 7.00

Oriental Tia. 42.50

Shanghai Docks Tia. 88.50

Almas Tia. 9.25

Unofficial

S.M.C. 5 1/2 deb. 1908 @ Tia. 90.50

Telephones Tia. 37.00

Kungyik Cotton Tia. 15.50

Kungyik Cotton Tia. 15.75

Oriental Cotton Tia. 43.50

Oriental Cotton Tia. 44.00

Yangtsepoong Cotton (ord.)

Ayer Tawah Tia. 24.00

Tia. 8.00

Shahrebros' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Kungyiks @ Tia. 15.50 cash

Anglo Javas @ Tia. 8.70 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by trams.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the

personal supervision of the proprie-

tress. Separate baths, hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents, for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending March 6:—

Exchange:—The London price of

Silver has remained unchanged

throughout the week at 42 1/2. Our

local rate for T.T. on London at

42 1/2 is 1/2 higher than last week.

The local Gold Dealers early in the

week under review started to "resell

their overbought T.T. on London

position—mostly for March delivery.

The market remained unchanged

for a day or two under these con-

ditions until export paper held over

from before Chinese New Year

came on the market and caused a

rise of 1/2 in our rates—with

resales and paper a very large

amount has been placed on the

market with very little effect beyond

the steadying of forward rates and

the market closes steady with an in-

clination for forward rates to go

easier again.

The stock of sycee and bar silver

is reported about Tia. 23,000,000.

The stock of Chinese and Mexican

Dollars \$15,270,000.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, Feb. 14 and 15.—Follow-

ing were the prices realised at the

Auction this week:—

Singapore per picul.

Sheets:

Smoked Fine Ribbed @ 92/88

Smoked Good Ribbed @ 89/75

Smoked Fine Plain @ 82/79

Smoked Good plain Nil

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Good Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain 66/64

Unsmoked Good Plain 60

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin 92/90

Good Pale Thin 89/75

Good Pale Blanket Nil

Good Brown Blanket Nil

Fine Brown 79/69

Good Brown 70/57

Good Dark 62/49

Barky 54/30

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed Nil

Loose 27

Sheet: Cupwashing 70/60

Catalogued for:

Sale Pels. 15,662 (about 932 tons)

Sold Pels. 8,349 (about 491 tons)

After a few days of inactivity on

account of the Chinese New Year

holidays, our auction started yester-

day morning with a slightly better de-

mand than last week. Prices were,

however, rather erratic throughout

the sale, and comparatively few lots

obtained the actual top-prices.

Both Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet

and Fine Pale Crepe sold yesterday

morning up to \$92, an advance on

the week of \$2, but in the afternoon

no lot of either grade fetched this

figure, and the average prices may

be given as \$90 for Fine Ribbed

Smoked Sheet and \$91 for Fine Pale

Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and

Good Pale Crepe were wanted at

about last week's prices.

A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet

and Plain Unsmoked Sheet changed

hands at above prices.

Medium and lower Crepes met

with a somewhat better competition

than last week, and prices were on

an average \$4 higher. Scrap was

neglected.

At the continuation of the sale

this morning, there was hardly any

change in prices. Only one lot of

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold at

\$92, the average price being as yester-

day, whereas Fine Pale Crepe

was rather steadier at \$92.00.

Meyer and Measor.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Banks

H. K. and S. B. 875 B.

Chartered 271

Russo-Asiatic R. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton Tia. 310 B.

North China Tia. 120 B.

Union of Canton Tia. 130 B.

Yangtze Tia. 210 B.

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tia. 20 1/2 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire Tia. 313 B.

Hongkong Fire Tia. 335

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tia. 100

Indo-China Def. Tia. 117 1/2 B.

Shanghai Tug (o) Tia. 21 1/2

Shanghai Tug (f) Tia. 40 B.

Mining

Kaiping Tia. 9 B.

Oriental Cons. Tia. 37 1/2 B.

Philippine Tia. 0.60

Ranb. Tia. 3 Sa.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tia. 131 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock Tia. 85 1/2 B.

New Eng. Works Tia. 15

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tia. 66

Hongkong Wharf Tia. 85 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land Tia. 73

China Land Tia. 50

Shanghai Land Tia. 60 1/2 B.

Weihaiwei Land Tia. 2

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tia. 9 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tia. 50

China Realty (pref.) Tia. 50

Cotton Mills

E-w-o. Tia. 172 1/2 B.

E-w-o. Pref. Tia. 97 1/2

International (pref.) Tia. 97 1/2 B.

Laou-kung-mow Tia. 66 B.

Oriental Tia. 43 1/2 B.

Shanghai Cotton Tia. 13 1/2 B.

Kung Yik Tia. 15 1/2 B.

Yangtsepoong Tia. 8 B.

Yangtsepoong Pref. Tia. 9 1/2

Industrials

Butler Tia. 23

China Sugar Tia. 80 B.

Green Island Tia. 75 1/2 B.

Langkats Tia. 14 1/2 B.

Major Bros. Tia. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tia. 70

Stores

Hall and Holtz Tia. 15 1/2 B.

Llewellyn Tia. 100

Lane, Crawford Tia. 55

Moutrie Tia. 5 1/2

Watson Tia. 13 1/2

Weeks Tia. 13 1/2

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tia. 9 B.

Amberst Tia. 1

Anglo-Java Tia. 8.70

Anglo-Dutch Tia. 4 B.

Ayer Tawah Tia. 27.8

Batu Anam 1913 Tia. 0.90

Bukit Toh Alang Tia. 3.40

Kute Tia. 1 B.

Chemor United Tia. 1.10 B.

Chempedak Tia. 9

Cheng Tia. 2

Consolidated Tia. 2 1/2 B.

Dominion Tia. 9 1/2 B.

Gula Kalumpung Tia. 10 1/2

Java Consolidated Tia. 5 1/2

Kamunting Tia. 0.60 B.

Kapayang Tia. 27 1/2

Karan Tia. 12

Kota Bahru Tia. 16 1/2

Kroowok Java Tia. 12.10 B.

Padang Tia. 8 1/2

Pekalongan Durian Tia. 25 1/2 B.

Permatang Tia. 0.80 B.

Kepah Tia. 9

Sama-gaga Tia. 1 B.

Seeker Tia. 11

Semambu Tia. 0.80

Senawang Tia. 7

Shanghai Kiebang Tia. 10.70

Shanghai Malay Tia. 13 1/2 B.

Sungai Tia. 1.55

Sungai Durian Tia. 5

Sua Manggis Tia. 0.75

Shanghai Seremban Tia. 0.75

Taiping Tia. 1 1/2

Tawah Merah Tia. 1

Tebong Tia. 17 1/2

Ulobi Tia. 2 1/2

Zhangbe Tia. 4 1/2 B.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber Tia. 140 B.

Cully Dairy Tia. 7

Shai Elec. and Ash Tia. 67

Shanghai Gas Tia. 23 B.

Horse Bazaar Tia. 33

Shanghai Mercury Tia. 30

Shai Telephone Tia. 76 1/2 B.

Shai Waterworks Tia. 190 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 6, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

| | 1915 | 1917 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Gross Receipts | \$28,443.58 | \$29,960.52 |
| Loss by currency depreciation | 6,434.34 | 7,089.11 |
| Effective Receipts | \$22,009.24 | \$22,871.41 |
| Percentage of loss by currency depreciation | 22.96 | 25.00 |
| Car Miles run | 73,086 | 76,861 |
| Passengers carried | 1,286,242 | 1,353,635 |

News Briefs

The drawing of the Powhattan Club's War Savings raffle will take place at 5.30 p.m. today at the Shanghai Race Club, through courtesy of the Stewards. Over 700 tickets already have been sold and further tickets may be had by applying to the chief canvasser of the China and Japan War Savings Association, 32 Kiangle Road.

Mr. C. L. Bromley, of the Theological School of the Shanghai Baptist College, will address the American Song Service Sunday, March 10, at the Palace Hotel, 4.30 p.m. There will be special music. A collection will be taken for the food sufferers of North China to carry the refugees through until their spring crops can be planted and they can return home.

Silberman's, of Broadway, have just received a shipment of Vardon and Duncan Golf Clubs for men and women. They have also received a line of golf balls and slings.

One day ahead of schedule, the Pacific Mail steamer Columbia arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, with 32 passengers for Shanghai. The Columbia was to leave at six o'clock morning for Manila and Hongkong.

Mr. Leonard Everett, with his family, and Mr. Oscar Mordhorst, a local business

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

| | Tons |
|--------------------|--------|
| IYO MARU | 12,500 |
| KIATANO MARU | 14,000 |

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Iriawa, | Mar. 17 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | Mar. 31 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| HAKUAI MARU | 5,000 | Capt. K. Takano, | March 9 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Sudzuki, | March 12 |
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagui, | March 16 |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | March 19 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,000 | Capt. M. Yui, | March 23 |

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| YAWATA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagui, | March 14 |
| KUMANO MARU | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | March 21 |

FOR JAPAN

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| IYO MARU | 12,500 | Capt. S. Takano, | March 9 |
| KOBE TO SEATTLE | | | |

FOR HONGKONG

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|----------|
| KAMO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | March 25 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | | March 9 |

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|----------|
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | | April 22 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | | May 20 |

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|--|----------|
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | | Mar. 28 |
| NIKKO MARU | 16,000 | | April 17 |
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | | May 22 |

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail | Local | Mail | Local | Mail | Local | Mail | Local |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

PROFESSOR ROSS THINKS

BOLSHEVIKI MAY SUCCEED

New Russian Rule Based On Good Labor Doctrine, He Says On Return To U. S.

HAS PRAISE FOR TROTSKY

Sociologist Declares Failure Of Movement Means Civil War For Years

Convinced that the Bolshevik movement in Russia is not the offspring of German agents, but a sincere stirring of the heart of Russia itself, the people, the establishment of world peace and the institution of a system of pure industrial socialism, Professor Edward A. Ross, once of the Stanford faculty and now of the University of Wisconsin, returned yesterday after five months in Russia. Professor Ross interviewed Leon Trotsky, talked with all classes of men and women and spent all his time in Russia in an investigation of the Bolshevik movement.

Bolshevik Aims Good
As a result of his study Professor Ross yesterday declared his belief that though the Bolshevik may fail, their purpose is undoubtedly good, and is based upon doctrines that seem to be sound, with a fair chance for success. The chief reason why they may fail, said Ross, is that the movement lacks a sufficiently large number of trained men to take the necessary positions of responsibility and trust in the organization.

If the Bolsheviks do fail, said Ross, anything may happen in Russia. The Tsar, even, may come back to power, and to reign much more illiberally than in the past. At any rate, he said, failure of the Bolshevik movement will probably mean civil strife in Russia through the next ten or fifteen years.

Trotsky's Ideas Sane
Trotsky himself, according to Ross, did not appear to be the crack-brained visionary he has been supposed to be, but an earnest and sincere student of economic problems.

"I talked to him for half an hour," said Ross, "questioning him closely on matters of vital importance to the industrial life of Russia. I decided that he is a thinker about these problems and that he intends to solve them by practical methods if he can. When I asked him if he intended to dispossess the owners of factories and put the plants under Government operation, he replied: 'We do not aim at Government ownership, but at strict Government control—a control by which the owner will be allowed a reasonable return on his investment, with proper allowances for depreciation and replacement.'"

"When I asked him then if he intended to allow the workmen to take a share of the profits, as they pay he replied that he regarded profit-sharing as an outworn theory. 'The men,' he said, 'will be paid wages, but reasonable wages, enough to support them properly and give them a chance.'"

Outside Aid Needed
"Trotsky told me he does not expect to overcome all obstacles in Russia without moral support from some of the other countries of the world."

The present situation in Russia was described by Professor Ross as most extraordinary.

"Everything has been turned upside down," he said. "Their 'Who's Who' has been reversed. All the men in power before the revolution are out and the class formerly despised and down-trodden is in the saddle. I went to Russia with letters to a number of men prominent in the Kerensky Government. By the time I got around to present them most of these men had fled or been imprisoned."

Working Classes Rule
"The proletariat actually is ruling Russia. The working classes are the masters of Russia. I found that only men who earn their living by their labor are permitted to become members of the Council of Soldiers and Workmen."

"Whatever the outcome in Russia," said Ross, "the Bolshevik movement is bound to make itself heard in other countries, and may be expected to reverberate quite loudly in the United States."

Ross, who is widely known as a sociologist, resigned from the faculty of Stanford University eleven years ago after a controversy with President David Starr Jordan over the right of a professor to free speech.

Sicawei Weather Report

6.—Pressure is rising along the coast, mostly north of 25° rather low to the East of Nipon. Monsoon prevailing generally, rather fresh in the Formosa channel. Rainy weather on the lower Yangtze, fine or overcast in the other districts.

7.—Pressure still rising almost along the whole coast. Monsoon freshening, mostly in the Formosa channel.

Thursday, March 7, 1918.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Bar. at Centg., mm. | 769.08 769.82 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 30.28 30.27 |
| Variation mm for 24h | +0.97 +0.81 |
| Variation mm for 21h | +1.79 -1.60 |
| Wind—Direction | NE ENE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 3 19 |
| Wind—Miles | 1.9 11.8 |
| Temperature—Cen | 5° 6° |
| Temperature—Fah | 42.1 45.2 |
| Humidity co | 99 93 |
| Nebulosity % | 10 10 |
| Rainfall mm | 0.2 |
| Rainfall inches | 0.01 |

Provision Prices

in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 5, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

| | | |
|--------|---------|-------|
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | " | 16-20 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |

Fish

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Mackerel | 15-20 |
| Pomfret | 20-25 |
| Salmon | 16-20 |
| Samli | none |

Business and Official Notices

Are You a Golfer?

If so, Silberman's has just unpacked the very latest Vardon and Duncan Golf Clubs direct from John Jaques and Sons, London, comprising the following:

Drivers, Brassies, Irons, Midirons, Mashies, Jiggers, Push Irons, Sammies, Niblicks, Metal Putters, Cleeks, etc., etc.

And a line of Golf Balls and Golf Slings.

Our Price for Golf Clubs only \$4.00 each

Can you beat it elsewhere? Inspection Invited

at

SILBERMAN'S
OUTFITTING STORE

No. 1b Broadway
(OPP. ASTOR HOUSE)

17073

NOTICE

The Chefoo Sanitarium, Ltd., Chefoo

Medical Superintendent:

Dr. Wm. Malcolm, Health Officer.

Excellent accommodation; Fine location; Trained nurse; also a beautiful Summer Resort.

Terms: \$10 and \$8.50 per day for first ten days and \$8 and \$7 for subsequent days, Doctor's fee and Nurse inclusive. For further information apply to The Nurse in charge. The Chefoo Sanitarium, Ltd., Chefoo.

17071

BECOME A PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Become an EXPERT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT or prepare for C.P.A. Examination, and earn big income. Most promising profession of the present day, and the demand for high grade men is keen. Mail instruction in Accounting, Auditing, Business Law, Engineering, Contracting and Building, etc. Satisfaction assured—highest inducements of successful students. Send for FREE catalogue TODAY.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. 21, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton.—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton. Further information on application.

17033

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING
Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

CARGO FOR GENOA

will be accepted per

S/S "ASAHI MARU"

sailing hence the middle of this month.

For further particulars please apply to

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Agents for the above steamer)

Export Department.

Tel. North 167.

17067

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor, Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE
Guaranteed to give satisfaction
Add. 373-8 Markham Road.
Tel. West 522.

17011

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

The Races will be run on Saturday, 9th March, 1918 (weather permitting.)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.

Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for Win and Place and Members Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

17033

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

COAL COAL

From March 1st, 1918, our prices for coal are:—

Hongay Anthracite\$31.00

Shansi Anthracite 29.50

Honan Anthracite 26.00

Best House Coal 26.00

Best Kitchen Coal 24.00

Order Books upon application.

Apply to

The Italian Trading Company,

4th Peking Road, Tel. C. 2737.

16835

BILL SMITH

says:

Many business men are never happy unless they have a finger in every detail of their organization. This is not executive interference, and it has very far-reaching results in any business.



ELEPHANT HEAD

PORTS & SHERRIES

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

NOTICE

The management of the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

announce that they will hold

After-Theatre Dances

in their New Ball Room

TONIGHT, MARCH 8TH

commencing at 11 p.m.

Tables will be reserved for those

attending the Frawley performances

by applying to the Superintendent

of Service.

Service "A La Carte"

No charge for admission.

NOTICE

The China Realty Co., Ltd.

have removed to their

NEW OFFICES

at the

Corner of Nanking and

Kiangse Road

No. 27, NANKING ROAD.

17017

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

16835

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

16944

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

not over \$40

PROCTOGRAPHES

Writing up to \$1,000 at \$20, up to \$2,000 at \$40



Tel. 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The **Prest-O-Lite**

Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by real service.

SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Telephone Disinfectors

We have again in stock Telephone Mouth-Piece Disinfectors and Disinfectants for sale at \$3.00.

C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR. I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,

25 North Szechuen Road.

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts. Large Kippers 40 cents each. Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts. Large Size 40 cts. Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins. American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,

H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

16944

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

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By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms. Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached, well-furnished; moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

17039

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished room with bathroom. Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

17077

WANTED, two bachelors or married couple in nice residence. Large sitting room with smaller one adjoining as bedroom. Good table and service. Garden, tennis. Comfortable home. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

17070 M.10.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached. Full board and good attendance, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. \$150 for couple, \$100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

17051 M.10.

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16992 M.8.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail, best part French district, choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road.

17006

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail, best part French district, choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road.

16993 M.8.

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail, best part French district, choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road.

16993 M.8.

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